# THE COSMOPOLITAN.

From every man according to his ability: to every one according to his needs

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SEMEN ARCHIPOVITZ BROUGHT BEFORE NAPOLEON.

# NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW PORTRAYED BY VERESTCHAGIN.

Russia is the soldier and painter, Verestchagin, the man who went to war in order that he might depict the horrors of war. He may be regarded, after Tolstoi,

NE of the most interesting figures in United States some ten years ago will recognize the Moscow pictures as containing the same horror, this time of snow instead of blood.

The men who have studied and deas the first supporter of the Czar in his picted Napoleon I., whether politicians, policy of disarmament; but his arguments philosophers or artists, have invariably been have been made on the painter's canvas. strangely held by the campaign of 1812. Those familiar with the great canvases The attention of the real thinker has not which were exhibited throughout the been fastened through any feeling of pity,

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ON THE HEIGHTS: FIRST SIGHT OF MOSCOW,

unusual workings of his mind.

a three years' war. He planned to spend downfall. the winter of 1812 at Vitebsk. The goal

upon the mighty figure invested with the strong in the belief that the halt in Lithglory of suffering and defeat, but upon the uania would bring peace-offerings before the long winter was over. But at Vitebsk The Russian campaign—the double con- the Emperor would not stay. For the flict with man and climate—was indeed the first time, he lost patience and resolved to beginning of the end. Napoleon himself act against all reason. Whoever can tell had said that a war with Russia would be why he did so, will explain Napoleon's

The occupation of Russian soil seemed to of 1813 was Moscow; of 1814, St. Peters- arouse some madness that had never shown burg. In this all his generals concurred, itself before. Twice in his career had





Russia deeply wounded his pride-in 1789 prince. It would be unfair to attribute when upon his application Lieutenant any great feeling of resentment for the first rowski admittance into the service of the Princess Catherine were plans laid in many

Bonaparte was refused by General Zabo- slight, but not until the marriage of Czar; and again when his plans for a matri- ways for the invasion of Russia, and did



WATCHING THE BURNING CITY FROM THE WALLS OF THE KREMLIN,

monial alliance with the great Empire of the world hear in high-sounding phrases of the North were frustrated by the dowager the campaign of civilization to drive the Czarina, and he underwent the humiliation barbarian back into Asia. of seeing the hand of his sought-for Once he was in this land of his dreams, it bride bestowed upon a petty German would seem as if petty human desires preyed



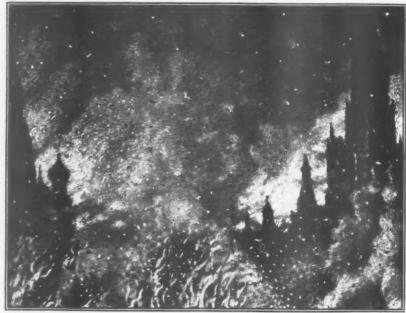


successfully for the first time upon the iron will. Napoleon, against wise counsel, justified the advance to Smolensk in the face of the coming winter, in holding the way to St. Petersburg, as well as to Moscow. He resolved to move on both cities in the spring. But Smolensk did not satisfy him any more than Vitebsk, and he went forward to Moscow, where the great tragedy quickly reached its climax.

M. Verestchagin's study of the Moscow campaign has been most profound. Not one of Napoleon's orders or movements has

trayed in the representation of the interior of Uspenski cathedral. The gorgeous edifice was furthermore stripped of all its riches, possibly under Napoleon's own orders.

The painting, "Before Moscow," gives the only note of joy in the whole series. The Emperor joined in the huzzas of his soldiers as from the heights above Moscow he looked upon the city. Even his marshals, who were there against their best judgment, shared the enthusiasm. But after all, something was lacking. This was not like the entrance into other capitals. No delegation



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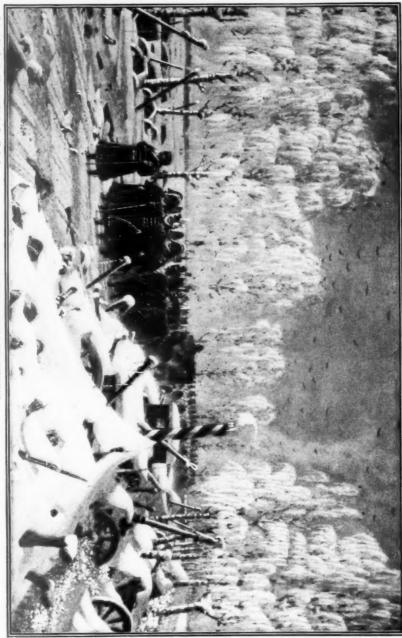
THE BURNING OF MOSCOW.

churches along the path of the great army is a distinguishing feature of the campaign. was something beyond conception. They

escaped his closest attention, and in one way arrived with the city keys, giving adulation or another they have been put upon canvas. and promising submission. The city seemed The deliberate disrespect shown the dead. He soon learned that it had been abandoned by civilians, and officials as well. This was a great surprise and blow to Napo-The desecration of the houses of worship leon. The Czar Alexander had slighted Moscow in favor of St. Petersburg, and Nawere invariably used for stables. Over the poleon expected that his reception of the ofdoor of the cathedral of Maro-Jaroslavitz ficials would win them to his side, and crewas written in chalk, "Stable of General ate dissension between the two capitals. Guilleminot"-but Maro-Jaroslavitz had He was slow to realize the truth, but when more than its revenge for this indignity, he did so he sprang on his horse and led This extreme vandalism is strikingly por- the way to the gates of the ungrateful city.



THE RETREAT: ALONG THE HIGHWAY.





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BAD NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Moscow by the Russian army, the burning helped apply the torch. Lights were unbegan. Several large factories were in necessary for four nights, so intense was flames by the time Napoleon reached the the glare. From the Kiemlin walls Kremlin. The next day all the district Napoleon could watch the flames. Who back of the Moskva river was on fire. It can tell the agony this man went through? was not the Russians alone, acting for the had planned the campaign firm in the their best interests, who are responsible for belief that the capture of Moscow would the conflagration, but the French soldiers be the death-blow to Russian resistance.

The very night of the abandonment of themselves, from the desire for plunder,



"HURRAH! HURRAH!

of which many were to follow.

But now his schemes had received a fatal heavy rains had somewhat quelled the wound. Moscow's reduction to ashes was flames. The way was now one of utter the second of his grave disappointments, ruin, as the artist strikingly shows. Fire had not been the only destroyer, however. When the approaching flames made the What buildings had been spared were Kremlin unsafe on account of the vast scenes of pillage by the French soldiers. stores of powder it contained, the Emperor Their greed and cruelty knew no bounds, went reluctantly to the Petrowski palace, and knots of Russian captives, herded and and did not return to the fortress until driven like pack-animals, were to be seen. Many of these were afterward shot by having fired the city.

In "The Council at Gorodnja" M. Verestchagin has portrayed Napoleon in one of the bitterest hours of his life. Disaster had been one successful outcome of this tre-October, 1812, the Russians attacked

Napoleon convened his marshals in a order of Napoleon on pretext of their miserable hut in the village of Gorodnja about a verst from Maro-Jaroslavitz. Count Lobau voiced the opinion of his associates: "I think, your Majesty, we must withdraw along the shortest way-and the sooner the followed upon disaster. There had not better." A veritable death-agony now seized upon the man on whom depended mendous undertaking. On the 24th of the fate of his army, his name, his dynasty and his country. On the one hand was a portion of the French army which had his cherished enterprise, undertaken with occupied Maro-Jaroslavitz, drove them from no thought of failure, its consequences to



DESECRATION OF THE USPENSKI CATHEDRAL.

the invaders.

the town, and intrenched themselves in be such that only the mind of the projector an impregnable manner therein. The could imagine them. On the other hand Emperor quickly covered the few miles was the situation to be met. Moscow in from Moscow, but it was too late. He had ruins, no hope of peace from St. Petersburg, suffered a defeat in a quarter where it whither Lauriston had been sent with overwas least expected, and this brought the tures to Alexander, an enemy at hand situation to a really grave point. The which even his genius could not dislodge, Russians could now encircle the right no provisions for the future, and the terrors wing of the French army. It was evident of a rigorous winter already at hand to be that military science and strategy would faced. Is it any wonder that the Man of be unable to prevent complete disaster to Destiny swooned as he gave the order to retreat?



never before shown. The march was might drag along their plunder, and the enemy were thereby enabled to get in front and cut off the way. Napoleon himself traveled chiefly on foot, clad in a long fur-lined velvet coat, trimmed with gold Brandenburgs, and a fur cap with ear-laps.

And that retreat! M. Verestchagin has border. At a stopping-place, the first in portrayed the several features that are six days, the news was waiting that a the outcome of qualities Napoleon had conspiracy, based upon rumors of the army's destruction, had been formed in Paris taken slowly in order that the soldiers against the Emperor. Alone in his headquarters in the village church, Napoleon for a long time sat buried in the deepest gloom. His generals waited outside the door, not daring to intrude, fearing the torrent of wrath that would ensue.

There were, however, difficulties of more



SEMEN'S DEFENSE OF HIS VILLAGE,

His staff marched behind him. subjected to indifference and even insult. The gruesome devastation along the road undergoing.

The immediate importance to overcome. soldiers themselves manifested signs of the way from France the country had been discontent, and the Emperor was often thoroughly devastated and now it became necessary to send forage parties long distances from the main road. One Sunday, wagons, chests, cannon and bodies of horses as Semen Archipovitz, the magistrate of and men-brought keenly home to the a little village near Krasnoi, with several soldiers the terrible ordeal they were companions, was on his way from church, a party of French marauders swooped down Napoleon's burden of sorrow was not upon them. Semen and three of his comlightened as he advanced to the Russian panions were dragged many miles to the



Wenstehnyn.

highway. One of them, unable to keep affirmative reply, he uttered one word only, up, was at once shot by his captors. "Shoot," and retired from the spot with Arriving before Napoleon, the Frenchmen his staff. were asked by the Emperor simply whether their captives were armed. Receiving an with the French. On the way to Moscow

laid violent hands on the inhabitants. The brave magistrate gathered his people together and assailed the foe in a neighboring village with such success that one thousand five hundred are said to have been killed, and even more tasted the bitterness of captivity at the hands of the courageous peasantry. Semen's memory is still green in the little villages around Krasnoi.

Of all the blunders that seem to beset Napoleon's career at this time, none is more inexplicable than that of splitting the retreating army into two divisions, allowing each to be harassed and nearly exterminated by the enemy. More than that, he applied the torch and ravaged the country behind the first division, apparently without thought of the second that must follow in the same path. M. Verestchagin has brought out these facts in his spirited picture of while the Czar's grenadiers concealed glamour of hero-worship.

a foraging band had visited his village and themselves behind the trees along the road, whence they sprang with cries of "Hurrah! Hurrah!" as the French appeared. onslaught was too fierce for the French to withstand, and they were utterly routed. Only a small part of the troops attacked, with the Viceroy, Prince Eugene, at their head, reached Krasnoi. The enemy were likewise suffering from hunger and cold, but the hope of capturing Napoleon kept their zeal alive.

The awful story of how five hundred thousand men started out on a pleasuretrip, as they put it, and how eighty thousand returned in a few months in abject misery, their leader crushed and humiliated, has been told over and over again in art and in history. M. Verestchagin has brought to his canvas a keen appreciation, not only of the situations, but of the very moments that give one the key to the mind and heart of Napoleon in this remarkable period an attack by the Russians, under General of his life; and the great Russian's work Miloradovitsch, upon the disordered French has already acquired its value as a lesson in ranks. An infantry and a cavalry corps history as history should be taught, free were drawn up across the road to Krasnoi, from the trappings of romance and the

#### NATURE'S LAWS BENEATH.

Written on seeing a bird on a teiegraph wire. By RITCHIE SMITH

WITH folded wing thou restest from thy flight. Beneath thee plays the power that shakes the skies. On swifter wing than thine, swift as the light. From sea to sea the silent message flies, The fate of men and nations. But of this No faintest tremor thrills thy tiny breast. Thou carest only thou hast found a place Whereon thy little weary wings may rest— Singing thy gladsome carol, gay and free, Assured that all the world was made for thee.

Beneath us nature's laws are stretched afar, And vast designs of providence unseen. Whither they lead we know not, but they are Substantial to our touch, on them we lean. The ends they serve are greater than we know. And larger than our little lives may span; Yet faith may grow from feeling, as we find In them a ministry divine for man. Whatever else they are, yet this is best— They are the stay whereon our souls may rest.

By COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

HE birches and wild-cherry trees were unfolding their gummy and fragrant leaves; the limes were expanding their opening buds; the birds, filled with the joy of spring, were getting their nests ready; the starlings were taking possession of their tiny houses; the flies were buzzing along the walls warmed by the sunshine. All was gladness; plants, birds, insects and children shared the joy of unfolding But men, grown-up men and women, did not leave off cheating and tormenting themselves and each other. It was not this spring morning, not the beauty of God's world, given for a joy to all creatures, that beauty which should incline the heart to peace and love, that engaged men's thoughts; but only their own devices for enslaving one another.

In the office of the government town, no notice was taken of the fact that men and animals had received the grace and gladness of spring. A document reeking of tobacco, numbered and superscribed, had come the day before, ordering that on this, the 28th day of April, at 9 A.M., three prisoners, a man and two women, should appear at the court. So to-day, the 28th day of April, at 8 o'clock, a corporal and two soldiers, with clattering arms, had entered the noisome corridor of . the women's ward and now stood in front of the door of one of the cells.

The warder, a sickly-looking woman, dressed in a gray jacket and black skirt, came up.

"You want Maslova?" she asked, giving a key to the corporal.

Having unfastened the padlock with the key, and opened the door of the cell, from which there came a whiff of air fouler even than that in the corridor, the corporal called out, "Maslova, to the court!" then reclosed the door.

brought the fresh, vivifying air of the old woman's head with it. laden with the germs of typhoid, the smell on the other side.

of sewage, putrefaction and damp; only habit could make it supportable, and every new-comer felt sad and dejected in it. The two soldiers of the escort, one with a red face marked with smallpox, a Tchouvash from Kasan, the other a broad-shouldered trooper from Nijni, who had come in cheerful and in good spirits, had become depressed.

From within the cell came the sound of preparation and women's voices, and the patter of bare feet on the floor.

"Come, hurry up!" called out the Presently a small and very corporal. pretty young woman came to the door of the cell. She had on a gray cloak, over a white jacket and petticoat. On her feet she wore linen stockings and prison shoes, and round her head was tied a white kerchief from under which a few locks of black hair were brushed over the forehead, evidently with intention. Her face was of that whiteness peculiar to people who have lived in confinement, and which puts one in mind of the shoots of potatoes sprung up in a cellar. The hands, and the neck which showed from under the broad collar of her cloak, were of the same hue. Black, sparkling eyes, one with a slight squint, appeared in striking contrast to the dull pallor of her face, which wore a look of gentle readiness.

She carried herself very straight, expanding her full chest, while in her bright eyes and on her naïvely closed lips there played a smile.

Stepping into the corridor, with her head slightly thrown back, she looked boldly first into the eyes of the corporal and then at the soldiers.

The pockmarked Tchouvash and the Nijni trooper brightened a little and fixed their glances upon her. As the corporal was about to lock the door, a moroselooking old woman put out her gray head to speak to Maslova. But the corporal Even into the prison-yard the breeze had pushed the door quickly to, striking the Still she fields. But within the prison the air was pressed her face resolutely to the grating

"Mind don't you be frightened," she called out; "and when they begin questioning just repeat over the same thing and stick to it."

"I'll remember, I'll remember," said Maslova; "and you, Mitrovna, just collect my things, will you, in case I am to be taken to some other place."

"What other place? You'll be brought back, no fear," said the corporal severely. "Now then, move along! Take your

place!"

The old woman's eyes vanished from the grating, and Maslova stepped out into the middle of the corridor. The soldiers fell in behind her, the corporal in-front. They descended the stone stairs, passed a few noisy cells of the women's ward, and entered the prison office. There an official made out an order and handed it to one of the guards, who put it into the cuff of his sleeve. Then the prisoner was marched through a hall to the front entrance. A smaller door was opened in the large portal, and prisoner and guard stepped from the threshold into the yard. The corporal stopped at the gate, while the two soldiers and the prisoner went their way along the middle of the macadamized avenue leading from the prison.

middle of the roughly paved street. the proceeds of his coal, was about to give her a copeck; but the soldiers, having received no instructions to allow this, forbade him. The prisoner recognized, not without some degree of pleasure, that she was attracting every one's attention, and tried to step lightly over the rough stones; though her feet, which had become unused to walking, and which were clad in the thin prison shoes, made her gait less graceful than it had formerly been.

Passing a corn-dealer's shop in front of which a few pigeons were strutting about unmolested, the prisoner almost touched a grayish-blue bird with her feet. It fluttered up and flew close to her, fanning her face with its wings. She smiled, then sighed deeply as some remembrance of the past came to mind in contrast with her present position.

#### II.

This is the story of Maslova's life. Her mother was a village woman, employed on a dairy-farm which belonged to two maiden ladies. Badly cared for, with no particular ideas of the ethics of life, she had lived in a desultory way, and one after the other had brought into the world five children. They had all been baptized, and then insufficiently fed, and finally left to die. The sixth child, whose father was a gipsy tramp, would have shared the same fate had it not come to pass that one of the two old ladies, happening to visit the farmyard to scold the dairy-maids, found the mother lying on some straw in the cowshed and at her side the lovely new-born baby. Catching sight of the mother, the old lady upbraided her maids for allowing the woman to occupy a place in the cow-Entering the town, they passed up the shed; but on seeing "un charmant bebe," as she called it when telling her sister of Children stopped to gaze at the criminal the occurrence, her heart became touched, with frightened looks; but the thought and in a moment of generosity she offered that the soldiers were guarding her with to stand godmother to the little girl. bayonets quieted their fears. Grown-up Then, in pity for her little goddaughter, people-isvostchicks, tradesmen, cooks, she sent presents of milk and a little workingmen and government clerks- money, so that the mother should be able stopped to regard her with curiosity. to feed the child; in this way it happened Some shook their heads, saying to them- that the little girl-child lived. After that, selves, "This is what evil conduct, un- the old lady always spoke of her as "the like ours, leads to.' A charcoal vender saved one." When the child was about who was returning to the village with three years of age, the mother fell ill and died; and there being none to provide for the infant, the maiden ladies took it from the old grandmother, to whom it was nothing but a burden, and gave it a place in their household.

As the years went on, the little blackeyed maiden grew to be extremely pretty, and so full of spirits that the old ladies found her extremely entertaining. Sophia Ivanovna, the younger of the two sisters, who had stood godmother to the girl, had a kinder heart than the elder, who possessed





and write, meaning to educate her like a lady. Her sister Maria thought the child should be brought up to work and trained to be a good servant. She was exacting with her, punished her when in a bad temper, and even struck her, firmly convinced that she was doing it for the child's good. Growing up under these two different influences, the young girl presently became half servant, half lady. They called her Katusha, which does not sound so refined as Katinka, but is not quite so common as Katka. She became skilful in sewing, a careful housemaid, and polished the metal cases of the icons, and, besides other light work, from time to time sat and read to the two old ladies of the house.

After a time came offers of marriage; but she declined them all. She felt that life as the wife of any of the workingmen who paid her court was not desirable for one who had been accustomed to a certain amount of comfort and ease.

In this manner the years went by until she was eighteen, when an event came into A young officer, the nephew of the two old ladies, came to the home of his aunts for a few weeks' vacation preparatory to going into active service. He was heir to a large estate, and while a student at the university had been much attracted by what he had read of Herbert Spencer and Henry George. "Progress and Poverty," and especially "Social Problems," impressed him particularly, in view of his responsibilities as land proprietor, his father having left him some hundreds of acres of land at his death. He had lived sufficiently on his estates to understand all the cruelty and injustice which were practised under Russian landlordism, and being one of those to whom a sacrifice to the demands of conscience promised the highest spiritual enjoyment, he had decided not to retain his property rights, but to give up the land he had inherited to the peasant laborers.

It was in preparation for the carrying out of this determination that he was en-

little of sympathy for the troubles of the to disturb his mind, gave him the quiet Sophia dressed the child which he sought. The old ladies loved in pretty clothes, and taught her to read their nephew and heir very tenderly, and he, too, was fond of them and their simple, old-fashioned life.

During the first three weeks Nekhludoff passed through that blissful state of existence when a young man for the first time realizes for himself, and without guidance from the outside, all the beauty and significance of life and the importance of the task given to the man who grasps the possibility of unlimited advance toward perfection not only for himself, but for all the world. He surrendered himself to the tasks which seemed before him, not only hopefully, but with the conviction of attaining to all that his imagination portrayed.

Soon after his arrival, he arranged his

daily life upon the following schedule: Rising at an early hour, sometimes even at three o'clock in the morning, he went through the morning mist to bathe in the neighboring river, returning while the dew still glistened on the grass and flowers. Then, having finished his coffee, he usually sat down with his books and papers to study and write; occasionally, however, preferring to throw the books aside and wander off through the fields and woods, spending the morning in talking with the peasants and studying the problems of their lives. Before dinner he lounged in the gardens or took his siesta under the trees. Then, at dinner, he amused and entertained his aunts with his bright spirits, afterward riding on horseback or going for a row on the river, in the evening again working at his plans or sitting with his aunts reading or playing "patience."

His joy in life was so great that it kept his mind constantly active, and many a moonlight night he would lie awake and dream, or, rising from his bed, wander about the beautiful gardens, alone with his ideals and fancies. So, peacefully and happily, he lived through the first month of his visit, oblivious of all except his work and the unhappy lot of the peasants on the estate, and taking no notice of the halfward, half-servant-the lovely, black-eyed, quick-footed Katusha.

At the age of nineteen, Nekhludoff, gaged in working out his scheme. The brought up under his mother's loving care, secluded home of his aunts, with nothing was still quite unfamiliar with the ways of

If a woman figured in his dreams at all, it was only as wife. But at the end of the fifth week, on Ascension Day, a party came to visit his aunts, consisting of two young daughters, a schoolboy, and a young artist who was on his vacation in the neighborhood. After tea, they went out into the meadow which sloped down from the house, where the grass had already been mown, to play at the game of gorelki. Katusha was invited Running and changing to join them. partners, presently Katusha became the partner of Nekhludoff. Up to this moment, if he had noticed Katusha at all, it had been simply in the most general way.

"It will be impossible to catch those two," said the young artist, whose turn it was to pursue, and whose short, muscular legs carried him very rapidly over the closely cut field.

"One, two, three;" off they went, Nekhludoff to the right, Katusha to the

The artist pursued Katusha, who kept well ahead, her supple limbs moving rapidly.

In front was a lilac bush, and Katusha made a sign with her head to Nekhludoff that they should pass behind it; for, under the rules of the game, if they could clasp hands they were safe from their pursuer.

Nekhludoff interpreted the sign, and ran beyond the bush. He was not, however, aware that behind it was a small ditch overgrown with nettles. As they joined hands, he stumbled and fell, the nettles, already wet with dew, stinging his flesh. Katusha went down at the same moment; but both arose immediately, laughing at the mishap-Katusha with her laughing black eyes, her face radiant with joy.

"The nettles have stung you," she said, arranging her hair with her free hand, breathing fast, and looking straight up at him with a glad, happy smile.

"Yes," he answered, keeping her hand

She drew nearer to him, and he, not knowing just how it was all happening, stooped toward her, and, as she did not move away, pressed her hand and kissed her on the lips.

ment, and running away just as the pursuers came up.

Breaking two branches of white lilac. from which the blossoms were already falling, she began fanning her hot face with them, and, walking away swaying her arms briskly, joined the other players.

From this time forward, Dmitrii Nekhludoff's life was changed. When Katusha came into the room, or even when he saw her pink dress and white apron from afar, everything brightened in his eyes; everything became more interesting, more joyful, more important; and with her the same thing had happened. The world had changed; it was full of gladness.

But it was not merely in Katusha's presence that Nekhludoff felt this wonderful joy. The mere thought that Katusha existed, was for him sufficient; and for her, that Nekhludoff lived and was near her. When he received an unpleasant letter from his estate, or could not make progress with his plans, or felt those unreasening sadnesses to which the young are often subject, he had only to stop and think of Katusha, and that he should soon see her -and instantly all troubles vanished and everything was again joyous.

Katusha had many duties in the house, and she had managed to get a little leisure for reading. Nekhludoff now gave her volumes of Dostoievsky and Tourgeneff to read. Of these she liked best Tourgeneff's "Lull Before the Storm." At moments when they met in the passage, or on the veranda, or in the yard, they stopped for little chats. Sometimes they met in the room of the old servant Matrena Paulovna, with whom Nekhludoff used sometimes to drink tea, and where Katusha was accustomed to sew. These talks in Matrena Paulovna's presence were the pleasantest of all. When they were alone, the conversation did not seem to be free. Their eyes at once began to say something very different and far more important than what their lips uttered.

The aunts presently began to notice the friendship between the young girl and their nephew, and wrote off to the Princess Ivanovna, Nekhludoff's mother.

The poetical Sophia Ivanovna feared "There! What have you done?" she that Dmitrii, with his resolute character, said, freeing her hand with a swift move- having fallen in love with the girl would make her his wife without considering either her birth or her station. Maria Ivanovna undertook to discuss the subject with him, and say that she did not like his behavior toward Katusha, for it was wrong to win the love of a little girl whom he could not marry. To this he had resolutely answered, And why can I not?"

But the possibility of marrying Katusha had, up to this time, never occurred to him, so great is that aristocratic exclusiveness which makes it impossible for a Russian in his station to choose a woman such as Katusha for his life's companion; but after this conversation with his aunt, the idea that he could marry Katusha began to recur to him. He liked the thought because of its very radicalism. "Katusha is a woman

like any other. If I love her, why should

I not marry her?"

Unconsciously, however, there was an undercurrent running through his mind that some time in his life he would meet a far different woman, who would love him and whom he should love. Somehow he began presently to feel that if he loved Katusha at all, it was only a small measure of what he should some day know and feel when he met that wonderful woman who should be perfection in every respect and was destined to be his wife. Nevertheless, the thought of leaving Katusha was saddening to him. He felt that, after all, she was something very beautiful and precious -something which would never recur. And to Katusha he seemed all there was of life: her existence had become bound up in Nekhludoff.

The night before his departure, they met in the moonlight under the trees to bid each other farewell. She was ready to give him her life.

After he had gone, the world was changed for her. As the months rolled by, she came to know that she carried not one but two lives. Unhappiness seized her. No longer did she feel the energy of her girlhood. She began to perform her household duties in a neglectful way. The old ladies first scolded her; then, as room waiting the calling of the criminal they faced the necessities of her condition, resolved to save themselves trouble by, as they expressed it, "parting with her"; that is, they determined to turn her out into the world.

With difficulty, Katusha found a housemaid's place in the home of an officer of police. Refusing to receive his attentions, she was presently discharged.

No longer able to perform work, even if a place had been open for her, Katusha was obliged to seek the house of a woman whose cottage served as the village hospital. There a baby boy was born to her, but she contracted fever from another case in the house, and it became necessary to send the child to the foundling asylum and she was soon afterward told that he had died.

She had in her possession at this time one hundred and seven roubles. Seven of these she had saved up during her long service in the house of the aunts, and one hundred had been sent to her by Nekhludoff after his departure. Forty of these were paid out for two months' keep and attendance, twenty-five went to get the baby into the foundling asylum, and forty the old woman at whose house she was living, borrowed to buy a cow with. Therefore it became necessary to find a place forthwith.

From this day out, Katusha's troubles began. Anxious to do only what was right, she found her poverty betraying her at every step and herself the sport of cruel circumstance. The story of her misfortunes is too cruel to be told. Made the sport of passion and brutality, she found herself sinking from one degree of unhappiness to another, until driven by circumstances into the most degraded life-a life which for nine women out of ten ends in painful disease, premature decrepitude and

Ten years had passed when there happened that for which she had been arrested, and for which she was now about to be tried, after nearly six months of confinement among thieves and murderers in the stifling air of a prison.

### III.

While Maslova sat in the prisoner's court to order, Prince Dmitrii Ivanovitch Nekhludoff was still lying on his high bedstead in his fine, clean linen, smoking a cigarette, and considering what had been yesterday and what he had before



by Pasternak.
"HANDED IT TO ONE OF THE GUARDS, WHO PUT IT INTO THE CUFF OF HIS SLEEVE."

him for the day. He had spent the prepected to be married. As he recalled the vious evening at the Korchagins', one of the evening, he sighed. Throwing away the wealthiest and most aristocratic families of end of his cigarette, he started to take the neighborhood, to whose daughter, it a second out of a silver case near at hand.

was currently reported, he was shortly ex- Changing his mind, he arose, and stepping

heavily and quickly into the dressingroom. There he first heedfully cleaned his teeth, many of which were carefully filled with gold, with tooth-powder, and then rinsed his mouth with perfumed water. After that he washed his hands, using a perfumed soap; then cleaned his long nails with particular care, and, after finishing this, went into a third room, where a shower-bath stood ready for him. Having refreshed his white, muscular body and dried it with rough bath-towels, he proceeded to put on, slowly and deliberately, undergarments of the finest quality, then his carefully polished boots; and finally, sitting down before a large mirror, began to brush his black beard, and curling hair that had begun to grow thin above the forehead. Everything he used, every article belonging to his toilet, his linen, his outer clothes, his boots, necktie, pins, studs, everything bespoke wealth, elegance—quiet, simple, durable and costly.

had been accomplished, Nekhludoff went into the breakfast-room. A table which polished by three men the day before. On the table, which was covered with a fine linen cloth, stood a silver coffee-pot giving off a rich aroma, with a sugar-bow, and a jug of fresh cream, and a basket of fresh rolls near at hand. Beside the plate a napkin lay, and the last number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," a copy of the daily paper, and several letters just arrived.

Nekhludoff was about to open these when a stout, middle-aged woman, dressed in mourning, with a lace cap covering the widening parting of her hair, glided into the room. This was Agraphina Petrovna, formerly lady's maid to Nekhludoff's remained with the son as his housekeeper. Agraphina Petrovna had spent nearly ten

into his slippers, threw a silk dressing- she was a child, and had known Dmitrii gown over his broad shoulders and walked from the time when he was still little Mitinka.

"Good-morning, Dmitrii Ivanovitch."

"Good-morning, Agraphina Petrovna; what is it?"

"A letter from the Princess; the maid brought it some time ago and is waiting in my room, "she answered, with a significant

"Very well; presently," said Nekhludoff, taking the letter, and frowning as he noticed Agraphina Petrovna's smile.

"I will ask her to wait." Agraphina Petrovna took a crumb-brush which was not in its place, put it carefully away, and then went out of the room.

Nekhludoff opened the perfumed note in a leisurely way and began reading. It was written on a sheet of thick gray paper, with rough edges. The writing was English in character. It said: "Having assumed the task of acting as your memory, I take the liberty of reminding you that on this, the 28th day of April, you have When the leisurely process of dressing to appear at the law-courts as juryman, and in consequence cannot accompany us to Kolosoff and the picture-gallery as, with looked very artistic, with its four legs your habitual flightiness, you made promise carved in the shape of lions' paws, and a yesterday, unless you are willing to pay to huge sideboard to match, stood in the the court of assizes the three hundred oblong room, the floor of which had been roubles penalty. I remembered it last night after you had gone; so keep it in mind.

"PRINCESSE M. KORCHAGIN."

On the other side was a postscript:

"Maman vous fait dire que votre couvert vous attendra jusqu' à la nuit. Venez absolument à quelle heure que cela M. K."

Nekhludoff frowned. This note was but a continuation of a skilful manœuvering which had been going on for nearly two months, and which had for its object to bind him with invisible bonds. There mother. Her mistress had died quite were other causes besides the hesitation recently in this very house, and she had usual to men who are past their youth that made Nekhludoff shy of proposing. There were very good reasons why, even years at various times abroad with if so disposed, he could not at once Nekhludoff's mother, and had the appear- propose. It was not the memory of his ance and manners of a lady. She had injustice to Katusha; that period of his lived with the Nekhludoffs from the time life had quite passed out of his recollection. But there were existing complications in his life which made marriage with the Princess difficult, if not impos-

The third letter was from the steward in charge of the estate inherited from his mother. From this, Nekhludoff learned that it would be necessary for him to visit the estate in order to enter formally upon possession. At the same time, the man apologized for not sending the three thousand roubles of income due on the 1st. This peal to the authorities necessary.

partly pleasant. Nekhludoff to feel that he had power over so large a property; but in his youth he had been a great admirer of Henry George, and with the direct mind of that age, had not merely dreamed but had preached and written to prove that land should not be looked upon as private property. It land, the rents going to pay government with thinking and arguing it wrong to hold landed property; he had actually given to the peasants the small piece of land he had inherited from his father; but now becoming an extensive landed proprietor through falling heir to his mother's large estates, he was obliged to choose one of two things: either to give up his property, as he had done ten years ago with his father's land, or silently to confess that all the ideas he had held, while the land was his mother's, were mistaken ones.

As for the former, he felt that if he gave his lands up, he would have no means of subsistence, as he felt unwilling to work; and then, he had formed luxurious habits which he could not easily abandon. Moreover, he had no longer the same inducements. His strong convictions and the vigor of youth were gone.

The second course, that of denying the disinterested, generous convictions of his youth-the convictions of which he had been so proud-was equally disagreeable. All this made the steward's letter an unpleasant one.

IV.

When Nekhludoff had finished his coffee. he went to his study before writing his answer to the Princess, to look at the summons and find at what hour to appear in court. Passing through his studio, where an unfinished picture stood on the easel and a few studies hung on the walls. he was overcome by a feeling of inability to advance in art, a sense of his incapacity. He had often experienced this feeling of would be sent on by the next mail. The late, and had explained it to himself by the delay was by reason of not being able to thought that his was a too finely developed get the money out of the peasants, who had esthetic taste. Still, the feeling was an grown so untrustworthy as to make an ap- unpleasant one, and it was not in a cheerful mood that he entered the large room This letter was in part disagreeable and which had been fitted up as a study, keep-It was pleasant for ing in view comfort, convenience and elegance. On the big writing-table, with its many drawers and labels, he had no difficulty in taking the summons from a pigeonhole labeled "Immediate." commanded him to be at the court at eleven o'clock.

Pressing the button of an electric bell, was to the interest of the state to hold the he sat down to write a note in reply to the Princess. He thanked her for the invitaexpenses. He had not contented himself tion, and promised to go to dinner. Somehow, the note he had written seemed too intimate, and he tore it up. He wrote another, but it was too cold. It might give offense; so he tore this up too. His servant, an elderly, morose-looking man, with whiskers and shaved chin and lip, wearing a gray cotton apron, entered the doorway.

"Call an isvostchik."

"Yes, sir."

"And tell the person who is waiting that I thank madame for the invitation, and shall try to come."

"Yes, sir. "

"That is not very polite," he said to himself, "but I can't write. No matter: I shall see her this evening."

As Nekhludoff drove to the court, he discussed with himself the question of marriage. Besides the comfort of a home and family, he thought, it made a higher life possible; it might give an aim to his now empty life. On the other hand were the fear, common to bachelors past their first youth, of losing freedom, and an unconscious awe of that mysterious creature, woman.

and differed in everything-manner of o'clock. speaking, walking, laughing-from the could find no other word for this quality which he prized so very highly. Second. as she evidently regarded him more highly than anybody else, she must understand his mind. Against his marriage to Missy, he thought that in all likelihood he would vet find a girl with even higher qualities. Missy was already twenty-seven, and he was hardly her first love. This last idea was painful. He could not entirely reconcile himself to the thought that she had loved another even in the past. Of course, she could not have known that she should meet him; but the thought that she was capable of loving another was an uncomfortable one. In the end he found himself with just as many reasons for marrying as for remaining single, and vice versa. Nekhludoff laughed to himself and called himself the ass of the fable, remaining, like that animal, undecided in which direction to turn.

His trap drove silently along the asphalt pavement toward the court. As he alighted, he reflected that he must fulfil his public duties conscientiously as he "was in the habit of doing. Besides, they are often interesting."

#### V.

The corridors of the court were full of movement. A trial having much local interest was on. A crafty fellow, versed in the law, had been manœuvering to secure the property of a rich old lady, though he had no reasonable or legal right to it whatever. The woman's claims were complete, and the judges knew this well. plaintiff and his sharp attorney knew it better still; but this shyster had involved the old lady in so skilful a mesh that she was likely to lose. The case was the first

The arguments which presented them- it. Even the judges of the criminal court selves in favor of marrying Missy-her had left the bench and come over into the name was Maria, but, as is usual in the civil division. In the criminal court the higher circles, she had received a nickname hour of convening was late, and the Presi--were, first, that she came of good family dent did not take the bench until eleven

He was a tall man, very stout, with gray common people. In every movement one whiskers. He was well known in the recognized her "good breeding." He community as a man who led a very loose life; but as his wife was a woman of much the same character, their marital relations were harmonious. morning he had received a note from a young Swiss girl who had formerly been a governess in his house, and who was now on her way from South Russia to St. Petersburg, saying that she would be passing through and asking him to call before the departure of her train. Consequently he had as the chief thing in mind how soon the proceedings of the court could be got through with so that he should be at liberty.

Before going to the bench, he had stopped in his private room, and after carefully latching the door, had taken a pair of dumb-bells out of a cupboard, moved his arms twenty times upward, downward, forward and sidewise; then, holding the dumb-bells above his head, slightly bent his knees three times.

"Nothing keeps one going like a cold bath and exercise," he said, as he passed his left hand, on the third finger of which he wore a gold ring, over the biceps of his right arm.

He had still to do the moulinet movement, for it was his invariable custom to go through these exercises before the long sitting, when there came a rap at the

The President quickly put away the dumb-bells, then opened the door, saying, "I beg your pardon."

One of the members of the court, a high-shouldered, discontented-looking man, wearing gold spectacles, entered.

"Shall we be much longer?" he asked, in a tone of impatience.

"I am ready," answered the President, putting on his uniform.

"Matthew Likitich has not come. It is on the calendar for the day, and as it had annoying; there is no excuse for such excited the widest interest, those who conduct," replied the member, angrily. were fond of sensation had flocked to hear Then, taking out a cigarette, he sat down.

He had had an unpleasant encounter with his wife that morning, because she had expended her allowance before the end of the month and had asked for an advance, which he had declined to give her, the result being a quarrel.

"Very well," she replied, "you need expect no dinner; for there will be

nothing in the house to cook."

Fearing that she meant to carry out her threat, he had taken a hasty departure; for she was a woman from whom anything might be expected.

The secretary now came in, bringing a paper that the President wished to see.

"Thanks, very much," said the latter, lighting a cigarette. "Which case shall we have up first?"

"The poisoning case, perhaps," answered the secretary with indifference.

"Very well; the poisoning case let it be, " said the President, mentally reflecting that he could get this case over by four o'clock and then get away. "Kindly say to Brevé that we will begin with the poisoning case."

Brevé was the prosecuting attorney, whose duty it was to read the indictment. The secretary encountered him hurrying along the corridor, his heels clattering on the stone slabs, with uplifted shoulders, and a portfolio under one arm.

"Michael Petrovitch wishes to know if you are ready?" the secretary asked.

"Of course; I am always ready," said the public prosecutor. "What is first on the docket?"

"The poisoning case."

"Quite right," said the public prosecutor, though he did not think it at all right, as he had spent the previous night in the hotel playing cards with a friend who was giving a farewell party. They had spent the night up to five in the morning in drinking and playing, so that, having had no time to look at the poisoning case, he had been calculating on being able to run over its points before it should be called up.

Because the secretary had suspected this, he had advised the President to begin

with the poisoning case.

The secretary was a liberal-even a radical-in thought; but this did not hinder his serving in the law-court and

accepting six hundred dollars a year while carrying on his studies with a view to becoming a public prosecutor. Brevé, on the contrary, was a conservative, and, like most Germans in the service of the Russian government, was particularly loyal to the Russo-Greek church. For this reason, the secretary not only envied him his position, but gave him his dislike.

"Well, how about the Skoptzy?" asked

the secretary.

"I have already said that I cannot conduct the case without witnesses, and so I shall say to the court."

"Will they be necessary?"

"I cannot manage without them, " said Brevé, and waving his arm ran into his private office.

He had been postponing the case of the Skoptzy\* on account of the absence of a very unimportant witness, his real reason being that if they were tried in the city by a jury of educated men, they might possibly be acquitted. So he subsequently arranged with the President to have the case sent to a provincial town, where the jury would be composed of peasants; and their ignorance would increase the chances of conviction.

# VI.

Meanwhile, those of the criminal court jury who were late had hurriedly passed into the jury-room, about the door of which the first comers stood waiting.

One of the latter, a tall, fat merchant, a kind-hearted fellow, was in very pleasant spirits. He had prepared himself for his task by partaking of some refreshment, including a glass of something. He was talking to another of the jury, a Jewish shopman, about the price of wool, when Nekhludoff, who had just arrived, came up and asked them if this was the juryroom.

"Yes, my dear sir, this is it. One of us? You're on the jury, too?" asked the merchant, with a merry wink.

"Ah, well! We shall have a go at the work together," he continued, after Nekhludoff had answered in the affirmative. "My name is Baklasheff, merchant of the second guild," he said, putting out

<sup>\*</sup>A religious sect.

his broad hand: "with whom have I the replied Nekhludoff, in a tone of severity, honor?"

Nekhludoff gave his name and passed into the room.

"Oh, that's he, the one whose father was with the Emperor, " said the shopman.

"Wealthy?" asked the merchant.

"Very."

Inside the room were about ten persons of all sorts. Some were sitting, others walking up and down looking at each other and making acquaintances. There was a retired colonel in uniform; some wore frock-coats, others were in morning dress, and one wore a peasant's dress.

The jurymen talked among themselves about the weather, the early spring, and the business before them. Some had been already introduced; others were still guessing as to the identity of their neighbors. Those who were not acquainted with Nekhludoff sought an introduction, evidently regarding it as a privilege-he taking it as his due, as was his habit in meeting strangers. Had he been asked why he regarded himself as above the great majority of people he met, he could have given no satisfactory answer. As to the life he had been living of late, it was not particularly meritorious. The fact of his speaking English, French and German with a good accent, and of his wearing the finest linen, clothing and ties purchased of the most expensive dealers in these goods, would not, he felt sure, serve as a reason for any such claim. At the same time, he demanded the acknowledgment and accepted the respect paid him as his due. He would, in fact, have been offended had it not been rendered.

In the jurymen's room his sense of dignity was destined to be hurt. Among the jury there happened to be a man whom he had known as tutor to his sister, Peter Gerasimovitch (Nekhludoff had never known his surname). This ex-tutor was now a master at the public school. Nekhludoff was annoyed by the man's familiarity, self-satisfied laughter and insufferable vulgarity.

"Ah, ha! So you're also trapped;" was the greeting he received from Peter Gerasimovitch. "Can you not manage to escape

"I have had no desire to avoid it,"

"Well, I call that being public-spirited!

But just wait until you begin to grow hungry or sleepy; you'll sing another tune then."

"This son of a priest will be saying 'thou' to me next, '' thought Nekhludoff, as he turned away.

At this moment, the usher, a thin man with a long neck, entered with a kind of sideward walk, his nether lip protruding to one side, suggesting the appearance of

This usher was an honest man who had had a university education. But he was unable to keep a place for any length of time because of his periodical sprees. Three months before, a countess who patronized his wife had found this place for him, and he was congratulating himself on having kept it so long.

"Is everybody here?" he asked, putting his pince-nez on his nose and looking

round.

"Everybody, I think," said the jolly merchant.

"All right, let us see," and taking a list from his pocket he began calling off the names, looking at those who responded sometimes through and sometimes over his pince-nez.

"Councilor of State J. M. Nikiforoff!" "I am he," said the dignified-looking man, well versed in the habits of the lawcourt.

"Ivan Semionovitch Ivanoff, retired colonel!"

"Here," replied the thin man in the uniform of a retired officer.

"Merchant of the second guild, Baklasheff!"

"Here we are. Ready!" said the goodhumored merchant, with a broad grin.

"Lieutenant of the Guards, Prince Dmitrii Nekhludoff!"

"I am he," answered Nekhludoff.

The usher bowed to him politely and pleasantly, as if wishing to distinguish him from the others.

"Captain Jouri Dmitrievitch Dantcheuks, Merchant Grigori Euphimitch Kouleshoff," etc., etc. All but two were

"You will now please come into court, gentlemen," said the usher.





The court-room was a long one. At one end was a raised platform, approached by three steps, on which stood a table covered with green cloth trimmed with fringe of a darker shade. Three arm-chairs in oak, with high, carved backs, stood by the table, and on the wall above hung a full-length, bright-colored portrait of the Emperor in uniform and orders. To the right, in the corner, hung a case containing an image of Christ crowned with thorns; beneath it was a readingstand, and near by stood the desk of the prosecuting attorney. Opposite this desk was the table appropriated to the secretary, and in front, near the public, the prisoner's bench, screened off by an oak grating. To the right of the platform stood the high-backed ash chairs intended for the jury, and on the floor below were the tables used by the lawyers, while the entire back part of the court was divided from the official section by a grating. In this were seats arranged in tiers.

On the front row were four women, either servants or factory girls, and two workingmen, evidently greatly impressed by the grandeur of their surroundings and not venturing to speak above a whisper.

As the jury came in, they were preceded by the usher with his sidling gait, who called in a loud and intimidating voice, "The members of the court are entering!"

All stood up. Nekhludoff recognized the President with his luxuriant whiskers. Two years previously he had met him at a provincial ball, where the President, who danced extremely well and with great enjoyment, had led the cotillion.

The President and his two associates, in their uniforms with gold-embroidered collars, presented a very imposing appearance. They seemed to feel this themselves.

The prosecuting attorney came in behind the judges, his portfolio under one arm, the other still swinging. He walked to his seat near the window and hurriedly began. hope of securing some idea of it before the business of the court opened. He had occupied the post of public prosecutor but a short time. This was but his fifth case. He was ambitious and determined to get on.

It was part of his program to secure conviction whenever he prosecuted.

The secretary, on the opposite side of the platform, having prepared the papers which might be required, was engaged in looking through an article forbidden by the censor which had come into his hands the day before.

The President looked over some papers, put a question to the usher, then addressed the secretary, and finally gave orders for the prisoners to be brought into court.

The door behind the grating opened. Two gendarmes, with caps on their heads and drawn swords in their hands, advanced, followed by the prisoners-a red-haired, freckled man, and two women.

The man was clad in a prison cloak which was too long and too wide for him. His arms were carried close to his sides, thus keeping the sleeves, which were also too long, from slipping over his hands. He did not look up at the judges, but gazed steadfastly at the prisoners' bench. ing to the farthest end of it, he sat down carefully on the very edge, then raised his eyes to the President, and began moving his lips as if whispering something. The woman who followed him was also dressed in a prison cloak, with a prison kerchief about her head. Her sour face was of the most common type, its one peculiarity being very red eyes and the absence of eyebrows and lashes. Her cloak having caught against something, she detached it carefully, without the least haste, and sat down.

The third prisoner was Maslova.

As she came into view, the eyes of all the men in the court were turned her way, attracted by her sweet face and fine figure. Even the gendarme, whom she passed on the way to her seat, did not turn away his gaze until she had sat down. Then, with a half-guilty look, he straightened up and began looking out of the window.

The President waited until Maslova had taken her seat.

The regular order of the court now beto look over the papers in the case, in the gan-the roll-call of the jury, excuses, explanations concerning the absentees, fixing of fines, decisions concerning those to be exempted, and substituting jurymen from the reserve.

After folding up some bits of paper and

putting them into a glass vase standing before him, the President turned the goldembroidered cuffs of his uniform up a little way. Baring his hairy wrists with the gesture of a conjurer, he began drawing the lots.

Nekhludoff was among the jurymen thus selected.

Having concluded, the President let down his sleeves, and motioned to the priest to swear in the jury.

The old priest, with his puffy red face, his brown gown, his gold cross, and his little decoration, came up to the readingdesk beneath the icon, moving his stiff legs with difficulty.

The jurymen moved toward the lectern. "Come forward, please," said the priest, pulling at the cross on his breast with his plump hand, and waiting until the jurymen had drawn near.

When all were on the platform, the priestly official passed his bald, gray head sidewise through the greasy opening of the stole, and then, having rearranged his thin hair, turned again to the jury.

"Now raise your right arms like this, and put your fingers together thus," he said, with his tremulous old voice, lifting his fat, dimpled hand and putting the thumb and first two fingers together as if taking "Now repeat after a pinch of something. me: I promise and swear by the almighty God, by his Holy Gospels, and by the lifegiving cross of our Lord, that in this work which"-he said, pausing between each phrase; "Don't let your arm down," he interrupted, turning to a young juryman who had lowered his hand-"that in this work which-

The dignified-looking juryman with the whiskers, the colonel, the merchant, and several others, held their arms and fingers as the priest required of them-very high and with great exactness, as if they enjoyed it; others unwillingly and carelessly. Some repeated the words too loudly and with a defiant tone; others whispered very low and not fast enough, and then, as if frightened, hurried to catch up with the priest; some kept their fingers tightly closed, as if fearing to drop the pinch of invisible something they held; others kept separating their fingers and folding them. All save the old priest felt were being questioned.

awkward; but he was quite sure that he was fulfilling a very useful and high duty.

After the swearing in, the jury was sent back to its room to select a foreman. No sooner had the door closed than cigarettes were produced and lighted. Some one proposed the dignified man as foreman, and he was unanimously accepted. Then the jurymen put out their cigarettes and returned to court. The foreman notified the President of his selection, and all again sat down in their high-backed chairs.

As soon as the jury were seated, the President explained their rights, obligations and responsibilities. While speaking, he kept changing his position, now leaning on his right, now on his left hand, now against the back and again on the arms of his chair, then again straightening out his papers and handling his pencil and paper-

# VIII.

When the President had finished, he turned to the male prisoner, Simeon Kartinkin.

In rapid succession the prisoner answered that he was in class a peasant, belonging to the Toula government, Borki village; that he was of the Orthodox Russian religion, unmarried, and that he was employed in the Hotel Mauritania.

The next prisoner to be examined was Euphemia Ivanovna Botchkova. It developed that she was forty-three years old, and came from the town of Taloma, and that she also had been in service at the Hotel Mauritania.

Then the President turned to Maslova.

"Your name?" he asked, in a particularly affable manner. "You will have to rise," he added gently, seeing that Maslova kept her seat.

Maslova got up, and assuming a graceful pose looked at the President with a naïve expression and smiling eyes.

"What are you called?" She muttered something.

"Speak louder," said the President.

"They used to call me Lubka," she

Nekhludoff had put on his pince-nez and had looked at the prisoners while they

"No, it is impossible," he thought, keeping his eyes on Maslova. "And besides, this is Lubka, and that other was Katusha," he continued to himself, after hearing her

The President looked at the slip before him. "How is this?" he said. "You are not put down here as Lubka."

The prisoner remained silent.

"I want your real name."

"What is your baptismal name?" another member of the court interrupted.

"Formerly I was known as Katerina." "No, it cannot be," said Nekhludoff to himself. Yet he was now certain that this was she, the same girl, half ward, half servant to his aunts; that very Katusha with whom he had once been in love, really in love, and whom he had sacrificed, and had dismissed from his mind because it had been painful for him to remember this act which, analyzed, would reflect so hardly upon him who was so proud of his integrity.

Yes, this was she. He now clearly saw from every other, that something peculiar, all its own, not to be found anywhere else.

"You should have said so," remarked the President, again in a gentle tone, for at Maslova, while a complicated and fierce the prisoner unconsciously fascinated every struggle was going on in his soul. "Your father's name?" one.

"I have none."

"Well, were you not called by your godfather's name instead?"

"Yes, Michailova."

"Of what can she be guilty?" asked Nekhludoff of himself, unable to breathe

"Your family name-your surname?" the President went on.

"The Saved One," said the prisoner.

"The Saved One," repeated the prisoner, with a slight smile; "but sometimes they called me by my mother's surname. Maslova."

"What class?"

"Mezchanka."

"Religion Orthodox?"

"Orthodox."

"Occupation? What was your occupa-

Maslova remained silent.

Her face was beginning to look flushed. There was something so unusual, so terrible and piteous, in this silence and in the furtive glance she cast around the room. that the President was abashed; and for a few minutes silence reigned in the court. The silence was broken by some one in the audience laughing. Then the President looked up and continued:

"Have you ever been tried before?"

"Never," answered Maslova, softly, and sighed.

"Have you received a copy of the indictment?"

"I have," she answered.

"Sit down."

The prisoner leaned back to pick up her skirt in the way a fine lady picks up her train, then sat down, folding her hands in the sleeves of her cloak, her eyes fixed on the President.

Then witnesses were called, and some sent away. The doctor who was to act as expert was chosen. The secretary got up and began to read the indictment. in her face that strange, indescribable read with a loud voice, but so quickly that individuality which distinguishes every face the words ran into one another and formed one uninterrupted, weary drone.

> Nekhludoff sat in his high-backed chair without removing his pince-nez, and looked

# IX.

The indictment ran as follows: "In the year 188-. January 17th. the police were informed by the proprietor of the lodging-house 'Mauritania' in this town, of the sudden death of the second guild merchant from Siberia. Ferapont Smelkoff, who was staying at the said lodging-house. According to the statement of the doctor of the fourth police district, the death was caused by rupture of the heart, owing to excessive use of alcoholic liquids, and the body was interred.

"But on the fourth day after Smelkoff's death his fellow-countryman and traveling companion, the Siberian merchant Tiniokhin, returned from St. Petersburg, and hearing of his friend's death and the circumstances which accompanied stated his suspicion that Smelkoff had not died a natural death, but been poisoned, as possessed were missing when a list of his things was made out. The subsequent in-

quiry proved the following:

"1. That, according to the evidence of the lodging-house manager, and merchant Starikoff's clerk, with whom Smelkoff had had business on first arriving in the town, Smelkoff had had in his possession three thousand eight hundred roubles, which he had received from the bank, but in his pocket-book and portmanteau, which had been sealed after his death, were found only three hundred and twelve roubles and sixteen copecks.

"2. That Smelkoff had spent the day before his death with the woman known as

Lubka

"3. That the diamond ring that had belonged to Smelkoff was sold by Lubka.

"4. That, according to Lubka's evidence, the attendant at the hotel, Simeon Kartinkin, had given her a powder, advising her to put it into Smelkoff's wine, which she did, according to her own evidence. When cross-examined, Lubka said that she had been sent by Smelkoff to get money from his room in the lodging-house Mauritania, which she did, having opened the portmanteau with the key Smelkoff had given her. She had taken out forty roubles, as she had been told to do, but had taken nothing more, which Euphemia Botchkova and Simeon Kartinkin could witness, for it was in their presence she unlocked and locked the portmanteau and took out the money.

"Concerning the poisoning, Lubka gave this further evidence. When she came to the lodging-house for the second time, she did give Smelkoff, at the instigation of Simeon Kartinkin, some kind of powder, which she thought to be a narcotic, in a glass of brandy, hoping he would fall asleep, but that she had then taken no money, and that Smelkoff had given her

the ring himself.

"The accused Euphemia Botchkova, being cross-examined, stated that she knew nothing about the missing money; that she had not even gone into Smelkoff's room, but that Lubka had been busy there all by herself. That if anything had been stolen, it must have been done by Lubka. When

some money and a diamond ring he had roubles from the bank was shown her, she said that the money was her own earnings for eight years, and those of Simeon, whom she was going to marry. The accused Simeon Kartinkin, when first cross-examined, confessed that he and Botchkova, at the instigation of Lubka, had stolen the money and divided it equally among themselves and Maslova, and also that he had given Maslova the powder to get Smelkoff to sleep; cross-examined the second time, he denied having had anything to do with the stealing of the money or giving Maslova the powder, accusing her of having done it alone.'

After stating that chemical examination had proved Smelkoff's death due to poison, the indictment concluded as follows:

"In consequence of the above statement, the peasant Simeon Kartinkin, thirty-three years of age, the mezchanka Euphemia Botchkova, forty-three years of age, and the mezchanka Katerina Maslova, twentyseven years of age, are accused of having on the 17th day of January, 188-, together, stolen from the merchant Smelkoff the sum of two thousand five hundred roubles, and having with the object of concealing the crime agreed to kill the merchant Smelkoff, had given him poison to drink, which caused his death. crime is provided for in Clause 201 of the Penal Code. Accordingly the peasant Simeon Kartinkin, and the mezchanka Euphemia Botchkova and Katerina Maslova. are committed for trial at the criminal court, the case to be tried by a jury."

The secretary finished reading this long indictment, and folding the paper, sat down in his place, smoothing his long hair with both hands. Everybody gave a sigh of relief, under the pleasing impression that now the investigation would begin, everything would be cleared up and justice satisfied.

Nekhludoff alone did not experience this feeling. His mind was full of the horror of the idea of what this Maslova, whom he had known as a lovely, innocent girl ten years before, might have committed.

X.

When the reading was finished, the the receipt for one thousand eight hundred President called the name of the peasant.

Simeon Kartinkin got up, stretched his arms down his sides and leaned forward with his whole body, his lips moving inau-

dibly.

"You are accused of having on the 17th of January, 188--, together with the women Euphemia Botchkova and Katerina Maslova, stolen money from a portmanteau belonging to the merchant Smelkoff, and then with having bought some arsenic and persuaded Katerina Maslova to give it to the merchant Smelkoff, in a glass of brandy, causing his death. Do you plead guilty?"

"No, no; our business is to attend to

the lodgers-''

"You may say all that later on. Do you plead guilty?"

"No, no, sir. I only-"

"You may tell that afterward. Do you plead guilty?" quietly and firmly asked the President.

"Can't do such a thing, because-"

The usher now rushed up to Simeon Kartinkin and stopped him in a tragic whisper.

The President turned to Euphemia Botchkova.

"You are accused of having on the 17th of January, 188—, together with Simeon Kartinkin and Katerina Maslova, stolen some money and a ring out of the merchant Smelkoff's portmanteau, and after sharing the money among yourselves poisoning Smelkoff. Do you plead guilty?"

"I am not guilty of anything," boldly and firmly replied the prisoner. "I never went near the room, but when this hussy went in she did the whole business."

"You may say that presently," the President said, quietly. "So you do not plead guilty?"

"Never!"

"Very well."

"Katerina Maslova," the President began, turning to the other prisoner, "you are accused of having stolen from the merchant Smelkoff's portmanteau money and a ring. Do you plead guilty?"

"I am not guilty of anything," she began, rapidly. "As I said before, I did not take it; I did not take anything, and the ring he gave me himself." "You do not plead guilty to having stolen twenty-six hundred roubles?" asked the President.

"I took nothing but the forty roubles."
"Do you plead guilty of having given

Smelkoff a powder in his drink?"

"Yes; that I did. Only I believed what they told me, that they were sleeping-powders and that no harm could come of them. Could I do such a thing as poison a man?" she said, frowning as if in pain.

"You plead not guilty to having stolen the money and ring from Smelkoff; but

confess to giving him powder?"

"Yes; that I confess; but I thought they were sleeping-powders. I only gave them to him to make him sleep, we were so tired of him; and all this came of it," said Maslova, casting a frightened look round and fixing her eyes for a moment on Nekhludoff.

"Is it possible that she has recognized me?" thought Nekhludoff, and the blood rushed to his face. But Maslova turned away without distinguishing him from the others, and again fixed her eyes anxiously on the public prosecutor.

A few more questions were asked about Karcinkin, but it was not shown that the man was more than an acquaintance.

"You have nothing more to say?" Maslova was asked.

"I have told everything," she said, with a sigh, and sat down.

"Very well," said the prosecuting attorney; "I have no more questions to ask."

Then the President made a memorandum, and having listened to something that the member on his left whispered to him, announced a ten minutes' interval, hurriedly rose, and left the court. The communication he had received from the tall, bearded member with the big, kindly eyes was that he felt ill and therefore wanted a recess.

When the judges had risen, the lawyers, the jury and the witnesses also rose, with the pleasant feeling that part of the business was finished, and began moving in different directions.

Nekhludoff went into the jury-room and sat down by the window.

(To be continued.)

# GREAT PROBLEMS IN ORGANIZATION.

# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

By F. W. MORGAN.

HE following is intended to apply especially to recent developments in Industrial Organization, and to give the reasons why such combinations will result in public good; also to show that the people of the United States, having now and at last determined to find a foreign market for the product of the shop as heretofore they have done only for that of the farm, have grasped at the outset the perfect and only means of accomplishing this purpose, namely: by grouping the scattered efforts of many into one effort, by combining capital, appliances, patents, secret processes, and, last and most important, exacting the utmost economy in the utilization and distribution of brains, by specializing for the benefit of one mass the brains which have heretofore been used to direct the destinies of separate bodies, all having the same size, weight and motion, and which in action wear upon each other until ground so fine that further motion becomes impossible.

The enlightened organizer, starting as a pebble on the mountain, moved by the warmth of the sun of progress, rolls downward, gathering and holding each attracted particle; cementing, accumulating, gathering weight and power, and becomes at last the avalanche of industrial effort, with momentum enough to roll with ease to foreign and far-distant shores.

Contrast this with the thousands of pebbles of individual effort which lie in the brook's bed, gossiping, quarreling, grumbling, and with every little energy absorbed in a little

world and all at the mercy of every freshet.

Note that the organizer is confined in the center of the avalanche which he has started. He cannot get away. He has no purpose, no motion, which does not concern the whole mass, and he will always remain a very small part of the whole.

What is organization?

It is a harmonious gathering together.

Its degree of perfection is completely described by Goethe's law:—

"The more perfect an organism, the greater the differentiation of the parts, each part from the whole and each part from each other part.

"The more imperfect an organism, the more each part resembles the whole and each part each other part."

To attain perfection in an organism, it is required that each widely differentiated part shall maintain itself in perfect equipoise as related to the whole mass, and that its complete function shall be properly adjusted to the object to be attained by the whole mass.

Organization becomes disorganization when one or more of its elements insists upon independent action.

A growing man in perfect health is an example of suc-

COMMENT.

By permission of the author of "Recent Developments in Industrial Organization," the editor is permitted to add these comments.

Mr. Morgan, like the majority of very successful men in the business world, seems to have given his time almost solely to the problem of production; that is, of the organization of means of producing wealth.

It is a pity that such brains cannot be devoted in an equal measure to the second and even more vital problem of how to distribute the results of well-organized production. The field of opportunity in the United States, with its great rewards for able comprehension, has been so inviting, that the problems of production have fascinated and monopolized the minds of our ablest men. The time. however, is not far distant when many of these, satiated with success in the first field, will turn to the and broader infinitely more intellectual field of "distribution." How to produce wealth, how to distribute it so as to prevent, on the one side, that "monstrous opulence," as Victor Hugo calls it, which does not give real rewards or true happiness to those who attain it (and, by the way, the universal concession thinking men who hold considerable wealth is that it brings responsibilities without corresponding satisfaction or reward), and, on the other side, that "monstrous misery" which, under a scientifically constructed system of government, would be impossible.

Very curiously, the great trusts of the United States are performing a work of the highest importance for the community. They are demonstrating beyond the possibility of doubt what may be done by thorough organization; that is, by a reduction of the process of production to an economy based upon scientific accuracy.

The fear comes with reference to the future. Shall this organization, when perfected, become the Frankenstein of society—shall it become a force for overturning our republic and bringing its workers into a new state of slavery more complete and more terrible

cessful organization; disorganization is shown when the man is diseased.

Organization among men is as old as society. Some seem to think that the recent developments in organized effort are the expressions of the will of a few, and that they are something new in the world and consequently to be dreaded. It is supposable that the first man to use a candle and thus lengthen his hours of labor was an object of dread to his neighbors.

Organized effort has always existed, but it is the creature of the circumstances which make it a necessity.

To be successful, organization must be useful.

An organization of men and capital to move the Rocky mountains into the sea would fail, because it would be a useless expenditure of effort.

The building of the Pyramids is an example of misapplied organization, because the resulting effect failed of use. Use, continued use and usefulness, is the very essence of life. Use failing, decay is speedy and inevitable. How soon does an arm become atrophied when bandaged to the side.

Organized effort must always be a part and parcel of its time. It is always dependent upon a market.

An organization among shepherds to increase their flocks a hundred fold would fail for lack of a market unless the increase could be sold or exchanged, or the inhabitants of the country could be increased in like ratio. There could be no object in exhausting the pastures and ultimately starving both flocks and men solely to see how many sheep could be produced.

Not only is organization dependent upon a use and upon a market, but, given a use and a market, organization is an absolute necessity. Its existence is compelled by natural laws, which is another meaning for natural needs. It is not a thing apart; it is an integral part. It can be neither hastened nor delayed.

Organization ahead of its surrounding necessities fails for lack of a market. Organization behind its surrounding necessities fails for lack of use.

An organization to dig one hundred times as much iron ore as could be used would fail for lack of a market, no matter how cheaply the enlarged output could be produced.

An organization to put ten thousand wagons at work hauling from New York to San Francisco would fail for lack of use, as the railroads have supplanted the wagon; and yet the same railroad would have failed a hundred years ago for lack of a market.

Successful organized effort, then, must be useful, must have a market, and must maintain an absolute and a sensitive balance between itself and contemporary conditions.

The greater the advancement of a people, the more perfect does organized effort become. One is the outcome of the other. Each is dependent upon the other. Neither can exist without the other.

At this present time in America, we need organization of the largest, most diversified and perfect kind, because under former and now out-of-date organization we have produced more than we can use, and except for changes in method we shall fail for lack of a market.

In order to progress in power, wealth and influence, we must find this market.

The market must be found outside of the borders of our country.

In establishing this market, seas must be crossed; natural obstacles must be overcome.

It is evident that one thousand market-gardeners near New York could never sell any of an oversupply of cabbages in Germany if all the one thousand were giving their entire time to growing the cabbages. The organizer says: "Five of you must go to Germany to learn its language and customs, fifty of you must build a ship to carry the produce, ten of you must keep the accounts and divide the earnings, the remainder must grow the cabbages." "But," say they, "if we take so many away from cabbage-growing we cannot produce so many." The organizer replies: "The demand for your product will surely produce that product: new methods will spring up out of your necessities, old methods will become obsolete, and you will soon produce vastly more cabbages with far less effort." As proof of this, the organizer points out that such a result has always followed such a cause.

"It needs no special sagacity to perceive that for several years past the development of our material interests has been taking a direction which must compel a radical expansion of the foreign markets for our manufactures. It has long been a foregone conclusion that a people so imbued with the spirit of enterprise and invention could not long be held to the commonplace routine of farming, but must work themselves up to a foremost position among the nations whose creation of wealth is mainly dependent upon machine-power.

. . . We have reached a position as a manufacturing nation which must give us a foremost rank among the competitors for the world's consumption, and proves that we are well equipped for the contest. After generations of preparation we have reached the harvest stage of our development, and it only remains for us to gather the fruits.' (Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, January 10th and 11th.)

American success in a foreign market is directly proportional to the perfection of the organization and the amount of capital employed.

Individuals working independently and each with small capital can never succeed in a foreign market, no matter how many there are nor what their aggregate capital may be. The one thousand cabbage-growers is a case in point.

Americans, up to this time, have been absorbed in the development of methods of manufacture. They may be safely let alone to make anything which is needed in the markets of the world. The very highest talent must now be employed in bringing the science of distribution to its most perfect development. This development requires an entirely different kind of mental work. There is a wide difference between making a thing and selling it.

than anything which past ages have recorded? · I do not believe Fortunately, as it seems to-day, it requires only the application of able minds to solve the difficulty. Tired of accumulation, which, beyond a certain point, must always be unprofitable to its possessor, the very men who now give their genius in opposition to what seem the best interests of the public, will some day turn their attention to the more intellectual problems of distribution-problems which have only to be met squarely on a basis of reason unaccompanied by prejudice, to be quickly ranged in the line of definite achievement.

If over-accumulation brought any degree of happiness, or comfort, or satisfaction, or reward of any kind, the future might well seem hopeless; but the men who most clearly recognize the limitations of the power of money are those who have it most freely to command.

Mr. Morgan bases his reasoning on this predicate: in order to progress in power, wealth and influence, the United States must find a market; this market must lie outside the borders of our country. It seems impossible that the possibility has not occurred to him of finding a market within his own country. Are the people generally so well dressed; have they such abundance of all kinds of food: does iron so generally enter into the construction of houses, as to make them fireproof; have they all the books they can read; are light and fuel supplied in anything like the quantities which would be consumed were the people to be made comfortable?

Why not, then, set to work on a new system of political economy which will concern itself with bringing up the prosperity of our people at home so as to make them greater consumers of our own produce? Why not spend the ingenuity now exerted in devising foreign markets in providing for greater consumption at home? Is not this worthy the efforts of thinkers and statesmen? Or is it that great business houses can see prospects of individual gain in foreign markets, and that problems affecting general prosperity do not get that intense mental application which is given by those who have before them the prospect of individual gain?

The organizer is an inventor of methods for distribution. His first need is the control of large capital. His second need is the assistance, the willing assistance, of the brains of others. The popular opinion of Mr. Rockefeller is that, perched upon a throne, he dictates from his own brain without assistance the vast undertakings of an industry powerful enough to bring to us millions in money from foreign shores, and that he individually receives and retains all of these millions as his own to have and to keep. The common opinion is that such a man is a legitimate object for attack, to be taxed and badgered with the hope that he may be made to disgorge. The fact is that this man is but the expression of a great need. An attack upon him is an attack by one part of the public upon another part of the public. It is nothing more nor less than civil industrial war. Every successful legislative attack upon that industry is so much capital added to its Russian competitors. Its Russian competitors would be more than willing to pay for every such attack in Russian gold.

Having said what organization is, let us say what it is

It is not a capitalization of profits. The bunco man, the common, every-day shyster, the hungry promoter, are not organizers. The man who gets up in the night and steals a railroad is not an organizer. He is a thief.

It would be a blessing if legislative bodies had full analytical knowledge regarding this matter, and would enact laws to punish crime, and at the same time enact laws to aid, sustain and encourage organized industry.

There is a popular cry that large organizations control or evade the laws. The fact is, the larger the organization the more vulnerable it is. Its very size is its weakness. It cannot hide. No organization can evade a just law the execution of which is in the hands of honest men.

The acts of legislative bodies with reference to large industrial organizations say in so many words: "We know that you cannot get away."

This fact, and a knowledge of this fact, ought to produce such legislation, enlightened legislation, as will recognize that organized industry is the foundation-stone of social security, and that changes in the methods of organization but express the stern necessity of changing conditions.

The large organization and the general public, rightfully considered, are interdependent.

Inability to hide forces the organization to pay the full market price for labor, and at the same time to ask from the public the minimum price for its product.

The accumulation of vast capital in the hands of a few men is not a public evil. "Civilizations as yet have only been created and directed by a small intellectual aristocracy, never by crowds." (Le Bon.)

It is by such accumulations only that the tremendous undertakings of modern times can be accomplished. It is only with the few that unity of action is possible.

Rightfully considered, the heads of vast enterprises are

but trustees for the general public. The larger the enterprise, the nearer does it approach actual ownership by the general public, because it is the general public.

The popular cry against monopoly always arises after the fact. When Cyrus Field was attempting to lay the first Atlantic cable, no voice was heard uttering monopoly. When daring men are venturing their entire capital in building a vast transcontinental railroad through uninhabited country, no voice is heard crying monopoly.

Most organizations are the result of, and are brought about by, simple, natural conditions. They are not, as popularly supposed, accomplished by the fiat of a few public enemies.

Legislative bodies always follow progress; they never lead it. They pose as conservatives, but their conservatism consists for the most part of a very high and uncomfortable collar, beneath which there is no shirt. Selfish ignorance is the word—not conservatism.

Legislators do not try to educate or inform their constituents, their sole object being to secure reëlection. Their play is to cajole and pacify, hence legal restrictions are often fastened upon organized industry, primarily through the sheer ignorance of the masses, and secondly through the truckling selfishness of their representatives.

Large organizations invariably employ more labor, pay better wages, and furnish their product to the public at less prices than can be or ever has been done by unorganized and individual effort.

The proof of this, aside from the easily produced statistics, lies in the fundamental fact that the very existence of the organization demands that it accomplish these things, and it is well aware that a failure in any one of the three would absolutely end its life, "without benefit of clergy." Again, the only object of the organization, the precise and only reason for its existence, is the accomplishment of these very things.

The organizer is not a self-made individual, with power to impose himself upon the public and to compel performance. He is a creature of circumstance and of opportunity, he is completely and sensitively dependent upon public support and sympathy, and those of the public who do not know should be taught to know that a great organizer, a great captain of industry, is of more importance to the public welfare and all that makes for human comfort, than all the legislative bodies on earth. Labor organizations always result in employing more labor than is possible with a number of individuals acting independently.

The sewing-machine was bitterly opposed because it would deprive the seamstress of work. The result was the employment of hundreds in place of one. Railroads were opposed because they would deprive the teamster of work. The result was to employ thousands of teams, where one had been employed before.

The capital in trade of the successful organizer consists of, first, enlightened morality; second, absolute integrity;

It is worth while to consider what the foreign market of the future must Three hundred millions of Chinese and hundreds of millions of cheap laborers in Japan, India and even Africa! It is only a question of time when men who have articles to manufacture will carry their factories the cheap labor markets of the world. Temporarily we can more than compete with the Japanese. Within ten years, or within a quarter of a century at most, they will, with their simple and inexpensive methods of living, have beaten us at every

Why should we be the workers for the idle people of the world?

Why not be content to let them do their own labor, and begin now the organization of a system which will at once require the energy and give opportunity for the effort of every individual, and which will be content to distribute the rewards of that labor within our own land, permitting other peoples to do their own labor for themselves?

Mr. Morgan, who furnishes this contribution to the discussion of Great Problems in Organizasuccessful of our great organizers, if we consider matter from the standpoint of individual accumulation. He reasons cleverly and ably; he penetrates his problem of organization deeply. It is, however, difficult to understand how a man who can reason so ably and state the result so should clearly have stopped with the first half of the problem, and not have perceived that the ultimate destiny of the American people is in their working out a system which shall not only make intelligent labor possible, but which shall distribute the rewards of labor in such a way as to bring prosperity to the whole country, and make it no longer necessary for our workers to be the taskslaves of the Chinese and Malayan peoples, who need but instruction to perform their own share of the world's work; a system which will not deem overproduction a bugbear, but which will welcome the period of its arrival as marking also the time when human beings may give fewer hours and receive more of the enjoyments of life.

tion, is one of the most third, absolute fidelity to the various interests intrusted successful of our great to his care. A lack of any part of this capital soon brings his house down about his ears.

The promoter proposes but the public disposes.

A review of any list of shares which is offered to the purchasing public, discloses at once that the promoters do not fix the prices. They are fixed with the utmost nicety by the buyers themselves. It is true the promoter may be able by manipulation to "deceive a part of the public part of the time," but in so doing he has to meet a reaction which makes his last state far worse than his first.

"No one is deceived but him who trusts." Men buy shares because they hope for profit. The average share-buyer is supposed to, and usually does, investigate with great care before purchase. He usually knows just what degree of risk he is taking, and buys accordingly.

While it is impossible to make laws which will forestall the actions of people who are forever buying merchandise from the "gold-brick men," it would be a great protection if any misrepresentation in a prospectus was sure to be punished by the severest penalties, such as a long term in the penitentiary, for the offenders.

In the initial sale of shares to the public, the statement of the condition of the corporation, its property, its debts and its prospects, is usually carefully made. It is in the future sale of such shares that the prospectus is lost sight of and shares are bought by the unthinkers, on faith in the names attached to the lists, etc. If every broker, banker or other seller of shares were compelled to furnish with the shares whenever sold, a truthful, audited statement, showing the exact amount of the tangible assets, and stating in so many words how much of the capital stock had been issued which had no tangible property back of it, but had been issued by way of commissions, patents, good will, and last but not least, the promoters' desire to get something for nothing-if such a requirement were insisted upon under penalty, but few would ever be deceived in the purchase of shares.

And yet, without legislative protection, the public as a general thing is amply able to look after itself, as is clearly shown by the quotations on different shares as printed in the papers every day. If a purchaser invests in shares quoted at ninety per cent. below par, he must either know what he is doing and purchase with a fixed purpose, or he is one of those unfortunate individuals who are beyond the reach of all protective laws, and who will, so long as the human race exists, stand as an illustration of the old saw, "the fool and his money are soon parted."

This argument is not undertaken with the expectation that mothers will add to the child's prayer: "God save all trusts," but it may aid in teaching that a public howl is not necessarily an expression of public need or of public good.

I.

THE art of war had changed during the character which could be used as transports Napoleon's encampment at Boulogne in 1804. Then the white tents were erected, with intention, in sight of the English coast. Week after week battalions had appeared and camped between Calais and Boulogne. For month after month the shipwrights went forward with the preparation of boats for the great fleet which was to land the invincible French army on the English coast at Dover.

A brilliant court had gathered around the Emperor at Boulogne; a great army which was to subjugate England was marched in review; the place of every man in every boat had been numbered and marked out for him; the Emperor but waited the propitious hour, the right wind, and the feeling of the men, to embark his

hosts.

In 1804 the British naval vessels outweighed the French in men, guns and equipment; and eventually the plan of this dangerous and doubtful experiment was abandoned by Napoleon, in order that he might hurry his regiments to the neighboring frontier and hurl them against foes whom he was certain of conquering, and where he would have no uncertain limitations of wind and water and naval skill to contend with.

But in 1904 the art of war, as has already been said, had entirely changed. For many months an invasion of England had been planned in revenge for the treatment of France by England, beginning away back with the Fashoda incident of 1898, and growing more unbearable, according to the French notions, with each

succeeding year.

When, in 1899, the civil and military leaders of France had finally agreed upon a campaign which would resent British aggression, secrecy had been made the watchword. The general plan agreed upon might be outlined as follows: First. The destruclatest scientific developments. Second. The gathering of boats of unsuspicious regiments to be replaced by new men.

hundred years that had followed in fine weather. Third, The gathering of an army of half a million men at points from which they could within a few hours be placed on the coast. Fourth. Throwing the British Foreign Office off its guard by means of carefully planned episodes calculated to avert suspicion.

It was not until 1899 that the final determination to invade Great Britain was reached. Four years were assigned for preparation, in order that the plans might go forward deliberately, avoiding any appearance of haste which might attract

attention.

The large appropriations which were made for building battle-ships that year were attracting attention; but as only three keels were laid, the matter seemed to have dropped into abeyance, and presently ceased to excite the attention of the British Admiralty.

The money appropriated, however, was really being put to use; not on ironclads, but on "battle-ships" of a new type. One thousand torpedo-boats, one thousand submarine boats and two thousand large dirigible torpedoes were in process of construction-not openly, or where the public attention would be called to them, but scattered throughout the workshops of France, where parts of boats and pieces of machinery were so distributed that even the firms manufacturing them did not suspect the purpose for which they were to be used. Great depots and assembling shops were constructed at strategic naval bases, at which all the various parts were to be brought together.

Wherever there was available water along the coast of France, three or four torpedoboats, some dirigible torpedoes and some submarine boats were placed. To these, battalions of picked men were brought for instruction for three or four months each, during which time they became thoroughly expert in the handling of the machinery tion of the British fleet by the use of the and implements of war in connection with them. Then they were sent back to their 626

more than fifty thousand applicants from the various arms of the French establishment; so strongly does the honor of spehope-with the prospect of increased pay, appeal to the soldier.

placed under instructions, and were graded according to the special aptitudes shown

by them.

Meanwhile every inducement was offered French flag. The government had thoroughly reliable officers organize steamship companies, these latter quietly securing as many boats as might be obtained without attracting attention.

In the autumn of 1903 the keels of five large battle-ships and eight cruisers were ostentatiously laid. The impression sought to be created by this was that France had expectations of eventually becoming more important on the sea, but that for the present she recognized her deficiencies. During 1903 the government press was required to assume a tone of the utmost friendliness toward England. Several events calculated to produce a pleasant impression on the British mind were carefully arranged and carried out, to the great apparent increase of this friendliness upon the part of both nations. With the summer of 1904 preparations were begun on the 10th of September, at Boulogne. The invitations stated that it was to be English and foreign fleets were invited.

The events of the American naval war the first questions asked was,

It was understood that this was a sort to the combats at Manila and Santiago. of examination, and that eventually a The torpedo, the dynamite gun and the corps would be picked out from those submarine boat had been looked upon as showing the highest efficiency. The pay of likely to revolutionize modern sea-fighting; this corps would be five times that of the but after all, it seemed that heavy armor infantry soldiers. It was announced that and big guns had been the only things that any one might enter his name for a place in played any part worth speaking of. The le Corps du Génie Sous-Marin. Notwith- solitary submarine boat had lain idle at its standing the fact that the submarine boat wharf in New York bay. The torpedo had and torpedo service was known to be of a not been used except to be thrown overmost dangerous character, and in event of board by the Spanish vessels before atwar involving desperate risks, there were tempting to pass the American fleet; and the only demonstration of the torpedo-boat had been that of the Spaniards, who had brought the "Furor" and "Pluton" into cial service-even though it be a forlorn action at the wrong time in the wrong way, the result being that they were quickly hammered to pieces. As for the dynamite During the years between 1900 and field-gun, of which so much had been 1904 nearly ten thousand men had been promised after the experiments of 1895, but one figured in the entire war, and this had no opportunity of demonstrating any special qualities.

Gradually the public and the legislative to bring ocean carrying trade under the authorities had come to look with disfavor upon all these inventions. They had seemed to be discredited in the Spanish-American war, and the conservative naval officer did not wish to put himself forward as the advocate of untried inventions. Sometimes a younger and more enthusiastic man, not so long out of Annapolis, became the advocate of these implements at a junior officers' mess, only to be sat upon with the negation, "Then why didn't they play a part in the affair at Santiago?" He might even go so far as to reply, "They didn't get a chance," but generally the sarcasm of the mess-table

was too much for him.

The French, however, after they had grown desperate under England's constant annoyances, found themselves confronted with a serious difficulty. Their armor and guns matched against England's armor and guns, were certain to meet with defeat. for a great review which was to take place If France were to succeed, it must be by some hitherto untried means.

They turned instinctively to those disfollowed by a naval review to which the credited implements of naval warfare, the torpedo and the submarine boat. One of in 1898 had distracted the attention of might not a hundred submarine boats do even naval experts from inventions upon against a fleet in confined waters?" They which so much stress had been laid prior reasoned this out slowly and carefully, and

when they had done this they said to what could not one thousand such boats accomplish? And if the enemy's attention German, and some Italian ships. were distracted by a fleet of one hundred marine boats have a clear field?" From this bit of reasoning they came to a sum in arithmetic, which figured out something like this:

1,000 submarine boats at \$60,000 each..... \$60,000,000 100 torpedo-boats at \$100,000 each..... 10,000,000 2,000 dirigible torpedoes at \$3,000 each... 6,000,000

\$76,000,000

truly a considerable sum of money, but nothing in comparison with the cost of the English fleet of battle-ships and cruisers.

Of course, such an outfit would be of no use on the great seas; but the English Channel was not a great ocean; it was a narrow strip of water, and on a calm day might constitute an excellent plane upon which to move this war machinery. Perhaps some strategy would be required to engage a fleet with such weapons; but that was not beyond the possible. Fortunately the British bulldog courage could be relied upon for almost any sort of plan working out successfully if it contemplated an engagement. After Dewey's bold steam into Manila harbor, the British fleet would not be likely to refuse an engagement if proffered by French sailors.

During the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 the preparations went forward vigorously. It had seemed almost impossible to keep plans of such magnitude from getting into the hands of British spies, but so exclusively had matters been concealed that been very little attention called to the the English. work in progress.

broke auspiciously for a gala-day. The sea between the harbor of Boulogne and the chalk cliffs of England was almost glassy. Off the coast the most powerful with the gently moving waters.

Within the harbor were gathered a themselves: "If one hundred submarine French fleet, the Prince of Wales's yacht, boats would be so dangerous to the enemy, the flag-ship of the British squadron, half a dozen American men-of-war, as many

Before nine o'clock titled guests from torpedo-boats proper and a great lot of every quarter of the globe were gathering dirigible torpedoes, would not the sub- on the plain where was shortly to pass in review the greatest French army gathered since the days of Sedan. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Sir Edmund Monson, Lord Salisbury and ambassadors and ministers without number were the center of a brilliant throng.

If the gentlemen of the press had not had their attention fixed so firmly upon Boulogne, they would probably have been aware of a decided stir in military circles in other quarters of the republic. In a quiet way there had been going on a concentration of troops in the neighborhood of the German border, until more than three hundred thousand men had been concentrated at points within convenient reach of the frontier. But the talk had been of Boulogne; and as all eyes were fixed on that quarter, no one had attached any importance to the changes of position by regiments other than those going to take part in the great review.

When President Loubet arrived with his staff, it was observed that he was in a rather stern mood for an occasion so purely one of pleasure. His greetings to the Prince of Wales were cold and formal, and so much so to the British Ambassador as to be the cause of immediate and surprised comment. The morning journals had contained accounts of uprisings by natives both on the Afghanistan border and near Fashoda, with some slaughter of English troops. said that in both instances French officers even in the early part of 1904 there had had taken part with the natives against

President Loubet seized the opportunity of nearness to the English Ambassador to make comment that was sarcastic and irritating. Sir Edmund Monson was not The morning of September 10, 1904, a man to receive a studied insult in the presence of the Prince of Wales without retort in kind. Before those standing round about could grasp the situation, retort, and reply, an insult had been English fleet ever gathered rose and fell exchanged, not the less deep that it was polished. The Prince, his Minister, and

France is tired of British insult. We may rejoins his squadron, France will fire a gun, 'which in time of battle becomes so dangerand that gun will mean a declaration of ous to the inmates of the battle-ship. war. ''

changed a few hurried words with the rapidly up, to come down instantly and be President, and then started off to his flagship. The General Commanding sought on other British lanyards, only to be followed the President's ear for a moment, and began hastily dispatching his aides.

Within five minutes there was a perceptible movement of troops, but not in the direction of the parade-ground. Within fifteen minutes volumes of smoke began to the British fleet, a puff of smoke burst from

roll from French funnels.

No sooner had the English flag-ship started out of the harbor than the French fleet moved forward to cover its entrance. The great doors opening from the long line of government warehouses lining the harbor, emitted numberless torpedo-boats which massed behind the French battleships and cruisers.

A close observer would have noticed of the declaration acknowledged. signs indicating the presence of submarine boats; but the fleet opened out in such a way as to conceal indications of this character from the best glasses of the British ships. American and German them. vessels were tugging at their anchors or steaming out of direct range, but not out frontier town had cut their wires, subof view, of what was soon to be a scene of marine cables had been disconnected, and conflict. Small boats and launches were passing and repassing in every direction. with excursionists were hurriedly gathering message from beyond French territory. in the inner harbor and discharging their passengers.

of war, was to be peaceful in character, but a dim idea of what was taking place.

The English flag-ship, following the Prince of Wales's yacht, steamed slowly the British Admiral should hesitate under and majestically toward the squadron some such circumstances. In fact, the Prince of

their staff were turning on their heels to five miles away. Apparently the officers retire from the scene. "Permit me to say, were lounging on the after-deck, but your Excellency," the President exclaimed, beneath the show of carelessness it might as the Ambassador turned to go, "that be observed that sailors were busily at work unloosening boats, unfastening gratas well have the matter settled now as ings, and making ready to throw overboard later on. As soon as his Royal Highness all that mass of comfortable surroundings

Only on the signal lanyards could any-The Admiral of the French fleet ex- thing unusual be observed. Flags fluttered replaced by others. Answering flags rose by quick gathering of sailors and marines and the beginning of a busy preparation, which was in no wise mysterious to the

trained eve.

Just as the flag-ship reached the head of a French battery on the coast, and a long fifteen-inch shell went screaming through the air and threw the water into a great fountain an eighth of a mile in front of the leading vessel. Three seconds later a hundred-ton turret-gun made answer, the shell burying itself in the cliff and scattering a cascade of stone and sand at the base.

War had been announced and the receipt would come next, was the question which all the correspondents who were gathered along the cliffs and on boats in the harbor, were asking themselves and those near

Meanwhile the telegraph offices at every within five minutes after the British Ambassador had turned his back, it was Hundreds of steam-craft which had come possible neither to send nor to receive a

Undoubtedly the British fleet would have waited for instructions from its gov-Among the foreign visitors all was con- ernment had the movements of the French They had gathered to witness a Admiral permitted delay. The "Formigreat spectacle which, though suggestive dable," the "Carnot" and the "Gaulois" were already slowly steaming to the front; and had found themselves in the front of and, lest there should be any question as It was all so sudden as to be to their intentions, they presently opened incomprehensible. The clearest mind had with such of their heavy guns as could be elevated sufficiently to cover the distance.

It was not in the nature of things that

oblique movement which would present the appearance of an advance and yet not bring the English ships too directly under the guns of the French forts.

At first the firing was in a desultory way, the distance being too great to warrant other than the most careful sighting. However, even at this range, shots were not without effect, both on the British and on the French vessels. The French evidently desired to draw the English toward the harbor. The English vessels, anxious to come to close range with the French ships, nevertheless kept at as great a distance as possible from the land batteries. Nearly thirty minutes was consumed in

the manœuvering which led up the ad-

vance to a three-thousand-yard range.

The British batteries were using smokeless powder, leaving their hulls free and giving them a clear sight at their enemies. The French, on the contrary, were using old-fashioned black powder; and this, in connection with the great volumes of smoke which poured up from their funnels, soon darkened the neighboring atmosphere. Behind their turrets they were also engaged in burning great quantities of chemicals calculated to obscure further the surrounding objects and make it impossible for their enemies to observe that behind the battle-ships and cruisers was forming an auxiliary fleet of torpedo and submarine boats.

To the astonishment of the English officers, no sooner had the three-thousandyard line been crossed and the firing opened in full force, than the French battle-ships visibly increased their speed fullest energy. The twenty-eight-hundredthe French fleet, which numbered no more tion might take place was limited. than a fourth of the English squadrons, of its land batteries? Apparently that was the rash intention. But suddenly, when

Wales had left his yacht and was then in using black powder, and it was observed conference with the Admiral on his bridge. that the discharges were smokeless. Signals were run up indicating the line of Then, as the pall of smoke drifted away, battle, and ordering a forward and slightly the water was seen to be covered with little black craft debouching from behind the line of battle-ships, where they had been under cover, and darting through the water at full speed. It was afterward known that more than four hundred of these French torpedo-boats took part in the action.

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As they came out, there was hoisted between the two masts of the flag-ship a great banner of bunting on which was inscribed: "Sons going to die, France salutes you! Your loved ones will be pensioned."

Behind the torpedo-boats came a number of harbor tugs, moving in two well-preserved lines. Their object was not apparent to the officers on board the English vessels; in fact, they were too busily engaged with the rapidly moving torpedoboats to have time to speculate upon the appearance of these tugboats. On board the French ships, however, it was known that these tugs were serving as guides to the submarine boats, which were advancing in close order, and in two lines with an interval of twelve hundred yards between. More than four hundred boats were in each line, the whole being attached by cords to the twenty-odd tugboats, which, operating in the upper air, were able to give direction.

With the setting out of the torpedoboats, the battle-ships had come to a full stop. Within half a minute the progress made by the torpedo-boats had been sufficiently great to compel the French guns to cease firing lest their shells should strike their own rapidly moving boats.

The concentrated fire of the English guns was now producing its effect. Torand began to operate their guns with the pedo-boats were being blown out of the water at every moment. In many cases yard, twenty-four-hundred-yard, two- the blowing up of one destroyed its neighthousand-vard line had been passed. Did bor. But the time in which this destruca torpedo-boat but was moving through mean to attack its enemy without the aid the water at a thirty-mile rate. Seventeen hundred yards was a little under a mile. Two minutes would be sufficient to do the the fleets were within seventeen hundred work, if the English shot and shell, which yards, the French vessels reversed their were now churning the water into cascades, engines, the batteries at once stopped would leave untouched a sufficient nummust° be straight enough to reach and destroy four hundred boats, or every one remaining would get in a death-blow.

The British Admiral had signaled full speed ahead; but this would not be sufficient, unless they should turn tail and run; and that was not quite in accord with the way in which British battle-ships were sup-

posed to be handled.

The factor of personal vanity plays a large part in the equation of battle, and there was not an officer in the English fleet through whose subconsciousness was not passing the thought of what the London and Paris journals would have to say on the morrow; and a sentence of this this point the entire British line turned and ran away from the enemy," although action of this kind at this moment would have been the highest patriotism and of the greatest service to England.

Steaming rapidly behind the torpedoboats, came the tugs. They were not so fast; and as they dropped somewhat to the rear, they escaped the observation of the English officers, who at most supposed them to be merely an inferior class of torpedo-boat rigged for the occasion.

The most terrific moment that can come to any human being must be that of the officer of a battle-ship who feels for the first time that upon his brain depends for the moment absolutely all the vast machinery of engine and gun upon whose intelligent manœuvering his country relies for victory. Through his mind must pass in rapid review a clear comprehension not only of each point of the enemy, but of the work which each battery on his own ship, each torpedo tube, each rapid-fire gun, is to do when taken in calculation with the power of engines, the bravery of men, the resistance of armor, and all the thousand and one factors of this most complicated of problems.

beholding the tugboats, insignificant in themselves, although guiding such terrible machinery of destruction concealed beneath the waters, failed to understand even their gone. partial meaning.

ber. Within these two minutes the aim shells, that it became almost impossible to tell what was or was not happening to them. As the line neared the British ships, explosion after explosion told of torpedo-boats blown into fragments. not a single one of those remaining hesitated. Straight as an arrow they darted, though seemingly bound to certain death. When within four seconds of their destination there remained but one hundred and fifty of the more than four hundred that had started so bravely only a couple of minutes before. Within the next two seconds half of these one hundred and fifty had disappeared. Another second, and half of these were either sinking or blown into the air. A moment later came successive dull kind would not read well in print: "At roars. No fewer than thirty British vessels had been struck by torpedoes at points that were deadly. Some seemed to be raised many feet in air; some simply heeled over as before a great wave; some, again, seemed to sink without visible sign of any mortal wound. Men came rushing up from boiler-rooms and ammunitionhoists and out of turrets like rats pouring out of a sinking ship. Life-preservers were seized.

Within half a minute the water was filled with human beings seeking to get away from the consuming maelstrom of sinking ships. Within the space of a quarter of a minute one-third of the British navy was in a sinking condition.

Not a torpedo-boat was anywhere visible. The signal for ships to turn and render aid to drowning comrades was instantly obeyed.

By this time the tugboats were within a third of a mile of the British fleet. Fire was now concentrated on them, and they turned to run. But it was too late. after another was shattered and sunk.

Then came the final phenomenon of this modern sea-fight.

Within a distance of one to three hundred yards from the British line, there came No wonder, then, that not a single officer to the surface an endless number of little turrets. They rested there the merest fraction of a second. Before guns could be fairly trained upon them, they were

A signal was again hoisted, "Full speed So great was the lashing of the waters ahead." But before the flags were halffrom the fast-falling shot and exploding way up, bells were clanging the signal in the impending crisis and had not waited he had been hurried overboard and pushed for the Admiral's signal.

It was, however, too late. The screws could not impart instantaneous motion. Even while gongs were still ringing with the signal, there came such an endless number of explosions as to leave no doubt of what had happened.

Engineers with their hands on their levers had been crushed into shapeless forms by the great machinery which but a moment before had pulsated with life. Steel beam and human arm were equally powerless to resist this terrific upheaval, caused by gases which human agencies were setting loose.

But seven vessels of the entire fleet remained uninjured.

In some cases four torpedo-boats had struck the same ship, and she had gone down with the captain on the bridge and with every officer and man standing at his post. There had not been time even to jump. With other vessels, the settling had been more gradual, and men and officers were struggling in the water before the final act of the tragedy.

When the second line of submarine boats came to the surface before their final plunge, the condition of things was so evident that they remained to help the survivors.

The disaster was so horrible that the vessels that remained of the British fleet stopped firing and turned their attention at once to the saving of their comrades in the water. Boats were lowered and flags hoisted to indicate that the battle could not go on. Already the French cruisers were on the scene and lowering boats to pick up the unhappy creatures in the

collisions with their own submarine boats.

casualties from British guns were numerous, and the surgeons' tables were full.

Among the first to be picked up by a sub- French staff.

engine-rooms from captains who recognized began to sink. Seized by several seamen, nearly beyond the disturbance of waters caused by the sinking vessels. Not quite, however. The outskirts of the vortex had caught him and carried him under. As he struggled slowly to the surface, a hook in the hands of an officer commanding a submarine boat caught in his clothing. He was at once recognized and pulled safely aboard.

> Scarcely had the surrender of the remaining English vessels been received, when a line of steamers of all kinds and descriptions was seen steaming out of the harbor. Packed with French troops from stem to stern, they were not stopped even by curiosity as they came upon the scene of the greatest catastrophe of naval history. They had work of their own to do, and were hastening to its fulfilment.

> The great battle-ship "Bouvet" swung in at the head of the procession, and was followed by the entire French navy, except some boats of lighter draft, which were left to take charge of the surrendered ships and the work of rescuing the English sailors and some few of their own torpedo crews who had escaped instant death and were struggling in the water side by side with their foemen.

> With the first gun, the French field batteries had been started for the docks, where great gangways had been arranged so that they might drive the horses and all directly on board ship. These were followed by endless regiments of infantry; and finally, when nearly one hundred thousand men were embarked, some boats specially arranged for the purpose began to take on certain of the choicest regiments of French cavalry.

Such a course of action was a bold The French lost but five vessels-one by one, and contemplated certain victory. the bursting of a twelve-inch shell over a Had the naval action gone against them, magazine, two set on fire by shells and it would have been possible for the burnt, and two others through accidental English vessels to compel the surrender of dozens of the choicest regiments of the Though the firing had been short, the French service. But the calculations had been made too carefully not to inspire the confidence of President Loubet and the They knew that if the marine boat was the Prince of Wales. He English fleet could be induced to court an had been standing with the Admiral on the engagement in chosen waters, its delee side of a conning-tower when the vessel struction was inevitable. The British

the place desired, there could not be the least doubt as to the result.

Not a moment was to be lost if a successful landing were to be made; and in a period of time that seemed incredible, the choicest part of the French army was steaming out of the harbor.

Intense excitement filled every breast. The result of the naval engagement was not at this time known; but when, presently, the signals came back to shore indicating success, cheers rent the air. France was about to erase the indignities following Fashoda.

Volumes of smoke now rose from the funnels of the French vessels. The heavy battle-ships were put under full speed, and before a London newspaper had published a line giving an idea of even the first events of the day, the army of invasion was steaming full speed toward the English coast; and the British navy, upon which England had depended with unqualified confidence and upon which the world had looked in fear and trembling, was lying at the bottom of the English Channel-a thing almost inconceivable. England, with its few regiments and its untrained militia, was to be called upon within a few hours to meet four hundred thousand of the finest troops of Europe; but not a regiment had yet begun to move toward the point of attack. Brute force, upon which England depended in her contact with the peoples of the world, was now at last to be applied to herself. With the African tribes it had been the use of human invention against savage and inferior arms. This new episode in the history of the world was but the application of the same principle. The French had seized upon newly invented weapons and had used them with effect, and England was to go down now before science exercised quite as brutally, just as the humblest African tribe had gone down before science in the hands of Englishmen willing to use it for the destruction of their African neighbors.

At the masts of the French vessels was now hoisted an English ensign, and as they purpose in the neighborhood of Calais. At a distance the eye did not take note of easiest.

Admiral having met the French vessels at the details of construction which mark the difference between the French and English ships. The boats following in their wake seemed to be some part of a great prearranged spectacle.

> The long beach at Sandgate, upon which it had been arranged to land the first regiments, was filled with spectators as the battle-ships approached. The wildest imagination had not conceived for a moment what was about to happen, and the French infantry were actually clambering over the sides of their ships into small boats before any one suspected what was taking place.

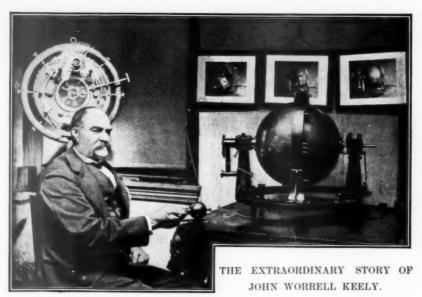
> Then there was a wild scurrying from the shore. Some officers hastily galloped off for the Shorn Cliff cavalry barracks, which are located a few miles back. Telegrams were dispatched to the Prime Minister and to the nearest garrisons, and were sent out over the whole of England, throwing it into the most extreme state of consternation.

> The work of debarkation was rushed with the utmost speed. Small boats would swarm around a single vessel, emptying it of troops like magic. No sooner was each vessel emptied than it started full speed for the French coast to take on another load of the waiting troops. boats, constructed with the special design of debarking in calm weather, had been swung against the sides of the vessels. These were now hastily lowered, and made the task of reaching the shore an easy one. The beautiful weather and the calm sea contributed to make the task one of less difficulty than could have been expected.

> Before midnight the French had taken Dover by a hurried march from the rear, and were moving on Chatham. engagements had already taken place with English forces, which had been hastily thrown out to stop their advance, French being invariably victorious.

A great number of boats which had been hastily seized at Calais, had been loaded and were carrying three army corps which had been concentrated for that approached the shores of England the Other French army corps were now being glasses of the coast-guard took delight in hastily moved by rail from various points the spectacle of their returning squadrons. in France at which concentration had been

(To be concluded)



BY JULIUS MORITZEN.

bringing commercial value to bear on the electric force, has witnessed also a rainbowchasing multitude whose greed for gain made everything seem plausible-provided the "genius" at the helm had the magnetic strategy, necessary as well to his own sustenance and compensation. The passing of John Worrell Keely, whose recent death came as a crushing blow to those with faith strong enough to endow a tuning-fork or a harmonica with mechanical powers equal to a Niagara, has removed a character as unique as he was puzzling. And yet in his particular case the offspring of his brain did not even attain to the dignity of a patent office applicant. Nevertheless, millions of money sprang to the assistance of the Keely motor project when in the zenith of its quarter-of-a-century existence. Coffers, double-barred to rational undertakings, unlocked instantly at the sound of a phraseology, incomprehensible as it was

The specter of the Keely motor stalks

DARADOXICAL as it may seem, a cent- exposures and contradictions; the opinions ury which has seen a Fulton strug- of well-known men of science; the clinging gle with an unbelieving public, a Morse to straws by those unwilling to admit financial loss-all the swift following incidents in one of the most remarkable transactions the world has ever known-conspire to a lease of notoriety good for many

John Worrell Keely was, in truth, a genius. His masterful capacity for keeping some of the world's greatest scientists a-guessing; his command of capital, unlimited at times, with which to carry on his "researches"; his letting it remain for the grave only to tell the secret he did not hold-this, and more, required a brain quite out of the ordinary, and an eye with the cobra's hypnotic charm. Nothing demonstrates more conclusively this overpowering personality of his than the lapse of time, from November 10, 1874-when, in the presence of a dozen well-known Philadelphians, his "vibratory generator" was first exhibited-to the yesterday when Keely stood before another great scientific gathering and "explained" something that was never to be explained. yet abroad. The death of its maker; the with one fell blow the scythe of death of its earthly sphere as well. For that Mrs. Bloomfield Moore was heart and soul in the Keely project, the words of Henry Dam, the eminent scientific writer, testify, he had felt intuitively that when Keely died Mrs. Moore would not long survive.

It matters not a great deal what was the agency employed by Keely when in the act of demonstrating his "hydropneumatic-pulsatingvacue engine." Was it compressed air, hydraulic power or electricity? The recent exposures of trickery on the premises point strongly to the former conjecture, but the probability is that the exact modus operandi will never be absolutely established.

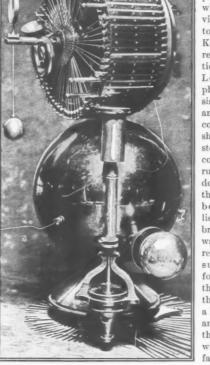
Bringing the history of the Keely transactions down to the latest developments, the removal of the machinery from the premises occupied by the "inventor" stirred up matters as its remaining could never have accomplished. In the safekeeping of a friend of Keely's, in Boston, the motor's future is as obscure as if it had never

hidden tubing, which came about immedi- yet necessary to have out of the way.

has cut down the maker and his model. all this has furnished experts an opportu-As a result, perhaps, another life went out nity for advancing theories that nevertheless do not explain everything it is desirable to have explained.

When Clarence B. Moore, the son of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, came to the when he said, shortly after the death, that realization that the memory of his mother was linked too closely with her interest in the Keely project, to which he had persist-

ently been an antagonist, he resolved that now or never was the hour for exposing the trickery which he was convinced lay at the bottom of the thing. Keely's house was rented and investigations were begun. Leading Philadelphian scientists assisted in the work, and the first discovery came in the shape of an immense steel globe. Almost covered with dirt and rubbish, it was held down in the earth of the cellar by heavy beams. When relieved of its incumbrance, the sphere was lifted out of its resting-place, subsequently was found to weigh more than three tons. On the top of the globe a hole was discovered and, screw-threaded. the cavity gave a wider diameter the farther penetrated.



THE TRANSMITTER.

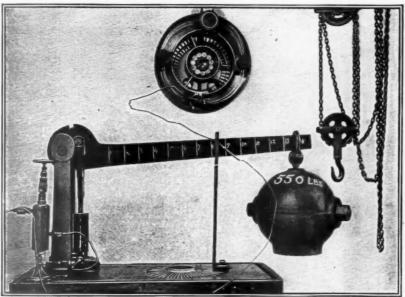
Immediately near

been contemplated by its erstwhile maker. the sphere was found an iron pipe which led But the scenes enacted at the vacated work- for a distance of more than fifteen feet into shop; the exposures; the controversies; the the space under the front room. Here was violent persistency with which the investors discovered a pit lined with wood and covstill cling to probabilities that do not seem ered by a trap-door. Fresh ashes gave evieven possibilities when viewed from an im- dence of a careful demolit on of material not partial standpoint; the discovery of the thought valuable enough for removal, and ately following the removal of the motor- these ashes, however, were found short sections of what at first was considered to be wire, but subsequently proved to be brass tubing. A large amount of glass tubes was likewise found in the debris. The fragments left behind gave striking evidence of the care exercised in removing the Keely motor machinery from its home.

The next day, still greater results rewarded the searchers of the premises. The room in the rear was curiously raised above the others, and this was the apartment in which Keely conducted all those experiments which had puzzled the world until his death.

psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Moore, who had the investigation in charge, the nature of what had been laid bare now came in for earnest consideration. It was determined beyond a doubt that the tubing, and the spherical reservoir found in the cellir, stood conclusively for the argument that compressed air might easily have accomplished all that had been demonstrated so mysteriously by Keely.

But before entering upon the more detailed account of what came of the exposure, it becomes necessary to revert to



"DISINTEGRATOR," AND LEVER FOR MOVING THE ENERGY OF THE "DISINTEGRATED" WATER.

short brass tube. Other tubes were discovered also, and the whole went to show that the motor had been connected here with the spherical contrivance in the

In the presence of Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Carl Hering, one of the most eminent electrical engineers in the country; Prof. Light-

When the floor was torn up, the revela- the year 1872, the year when the Keely tion was complete. Through the joists, in Motor Company was organized, and the holes specially cut for the purpose, ran a enthusiasm anent the "new force" brought into the fold men whose very names at that period stood for common sense and perspicacity.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, a meeting was held, presided over by Edward B. Collier, a lawyer, who in his particular line of patent attorney had from time to time come in contact with inventors struggling for a hearing. The meeting was composed of bankers, merner Witmer, professor of experimental chants, scientists and practical engineers, Keely point of view. The project gained trix of her husband's will, advanced the substantial assistance. Money was sub- "inventor" large sums out of the fortune scribed, and the following day there was accruing to her from the estate. Now and placed in the hands of Keely a check for then a halt was called, to be sure, but the ten thousand dollars; which, to do him persuasiveness of the "inventor" would justice, he immediately expended for make her rally to his assistance once more, machinery, or material necessary for the and another lease of life would be accorded construction of his peculiar apparatus. In fact, whatever the vagaries of the man,

GLASS CONTAINING WEIGHT WHICH KEELY CLAIMED COULD BE MOVED UP OR DOWN BY STRIKING THE ZITHER STRINGS

and the result was satisfactory, from a Bloomfield Moore, who was left the executo the motor.

A great public exhibition was given in however much his ideas may have been Philadelphia, but while enthusiasm ran riot beyond the limit of common sense, that among a certain clique, skeptics were plenty Keely spent the money which he obtained and the persistency with which Keely in experimental investigations cannot be would refuse to admit any one into his denied even by the most strenuous of his secret caused a suspicion-which, nevertheopponents at that time or now. Small less, did not prevent a famous Philadelphia consolation this, to the many who fell vic- physician from advancing his individual tims to the smoothness of his speech or the check for ten thousand dollars. This was incomprehensible language which he em- in 1881. In 1890 the stockholders began ployed. At any rate, after being launched, to grumble, and something had to be done the motor project soon found itself in deep to save the cause. Keely had just declared water. Funds began to get low, and bank- that he was on the eve of success; that anruptcy other step would bring him to the threshfollowed. old of the mystery that until then had Luckil7, been a mystery even to him, he admitted. a friend Again his remarkable force of character now ap- saved the day. The work was continued, peared on and one machine followed another, only the scene. to be thrown aside for some new contriv-From one ance destined to assist in the revolutioniztime to ing of the existing order of things. As to another, what had been known as the "generator," Keely's and which had been part of a bath-tub, patron- where a stream of water, passing through ess, Mrs. a goose-quill, set the contrivance in motion,

the more significant name of "liberator" was now bestowed on the machine. A peculiar feature of the "liberator" was a series of tuning-forks, with the vibrations of which Keely claimed to disintegrate air and release an etheric force capable of rivaling a cyclone in strength if properly utilized and applied. In explanation of what one visitor saw upon one occasion, this individual said that a pint of water poured into a cylinder seemed to work great wonders. The gage showed a pressure of more than fifty thouropes were torn apart, iron bars broken in two or twisted out of shape, bullets discharged through twelve-inch planks, by a force which could not be determined.

In the glory of his exuberance, Keely now declared that with one quart of water he would be able to send a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco, and that to propel a steamship from New York to Liverpool and return, would require just about one gallon of the same.

It was worth almost the price of falling victim to hear Keely at the time theorize, expostulate where it became necessary,

sand pounds to the square inch. Great value to the man who had brought the "invention" into the world. No matter how complicated the phraseology, they would allow for the possibilities in store.

> Keely's excuse for not allowing any one into his secret, was based upon the commercial value, which he claimed he desired to have unimpaired for the benefit of the stockholders. It surely would not do to reveal a secret that might prove its own financial defeat, he argued, with emphatic reverence for his own invention, and for the glory and gain in store for those willing to abide their time.

The personality of John Worrell Keely and survey his audience with one of those was replete with the charm of heartiness.



KEELY AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KEELY MOTOR COMPANY.

that he half pitied those who failed to understand his vocabulary. In one respect he was scientific in his procedure of explanation, and in other respects he was quite the reverse. Unquestionably he had read considerably on the subject of locomotion and kindred matters, which might stand him in good stead. But when it came to "molecular vibration," "sympathetic equilibrium," "oscillation of the atom," "etheric disintegration," and a thousand and one similar terms for his motor force, the average mind found its receptive powers hardly equal to the occasion. Then it was

superior glances which meant to illustrate His was the secret of the promoter's art. He had the insight necessary to the man of affairs, minus that quality of subjection which tells it is time to cease before it is too late. And when considered in this connection, that no one was ever taken absolutely into his confidence, it still remains a mystery how his following continued almost the identical one that stood by him from the conception of the scheme to his death, and after.

When at work in his laboratory, coatless, his grimy hands exhibiting labor's hallmark, Keely looked the personification of the master-craftsman, anxious to wring that the friends of the motor showed their from the regions of the attainable the secrets those regions might contain. But come true, when it came to the demonstrating feature, as once in a while were required, then credulity had to step to the front and make room, as an advance-guard, for the true disciples who stood ready to believe, even sometimes against their own convictions. And when his benefactress implored him to let such men as Mr. Edison into the secret as an evidence that there was no humbug, Keely knew what was best for him, and treated the advice as not degree. worthy of consideration.

Keely possessed few traits

of the typical inventor. He lived a life of comparative ease, and the opulence that he displayed led the suspicious to believe that things were not as they ought to be. And so in that Philadelphia laboratory this built man theories out of metal, and turned metal into theories which, undoubtedly, baffled his own, charitable enough, understanding. The nooks and corners of his workshop could tell of MUSICAL CHART BY WHICH KEELY merely illustrated a trend of hours spent in chasing the CLAMBED TO HAVE DISCOVERED mind into a domain where elusive force-provided Keely had been mortal should not venture. his own worst enemy, and attempted

tain. But it is here that the most momentous question comes to the fore. If he really did believe in his own theories, the discoveries which have been made defv that proposition. And if he was a charlatan, his career will prove one of the most stupendous impositions ever practised by man.

Keely would have necessitated the recon- the motor proper, and the transmitter, the struction of the latest dictionary to cover machine rested on a heavy brass base. his terms and sentences. If his dreams had Hcre, too, was a hollow brass sphere or ball.

"etheric disintegration," "quadruple negative harmonics," "atomic the seance consequent to such exhibitions triplets," and the like, would have become part of the teachings in a new curriculum of its kind. But fate decreed otherwise. The "miracle" produced by the drawing of a bow across a string, whereby he claimed to harness or release the force of air and water, the "miracle" of controlling the elements, ceased to exist when he passed away.

> Keely's education had been limited to a A carpenter by choice of trade, he had a pénchant for mechanics from

> > an early age, and it is said by

those who knew him in his youth that his ear was musical enough to have been the means of placing him in the conductor's chair of a small orchestra, at one time. But while those curious musical charts which he drew, with no small skill for an amateur draftsman, may mean something unique to the men who employ the compass and the square, to others they

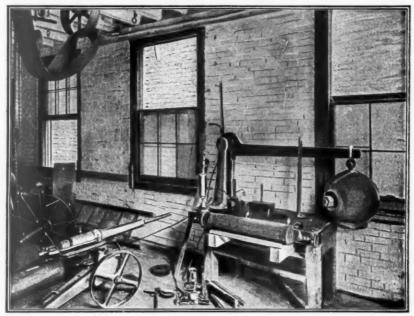
It should not be forgotten that Keely presomething which he really expected to at- dicted that the flying-machine, for which the century has been waiting, would come to pass the moment his motor stood completed. And in the same way he asserted that his pneumatic gun was the one and only instrument of its kind for governments to make use of-as soon as the motor power he had in mind had been produced.

The construction of the motor plant was The scientific nomenclature employed by nearly all his own doing. Composed of Between the engine and the transmitter flow of talk about "finding a neutral to repulse the attacks of the incredulous. These steel rods were responsive to the touch, and compared to the ordinary musical scale, which is subject to the tuning-fork.

The interior of the globe almost defied description, but out of the complex mass brass tubes and adhesive plates stood prominently. This was the shifting reso-

ran a series of wires, and along the base of center," and the like, the performance the transmitter an array of steel rods did not fail to do the work intended. But bristled like so many fixed bayonets ready while the harmonica was supposed to have done the whole thing, starting up the machinery by "etheric force," the exposures recently brought about admit of the supposition that a concealed rubber bulb in the floor was the instrument used. Keely might easily have shut off or released his compressed air by placing his foot on parts of the floor best known to him.

It might be taken for granted that the



GUN WITH WHICH KEELY EXPERIMENTED AT SANDY HOOK, AND OTHER APPLIANCES.

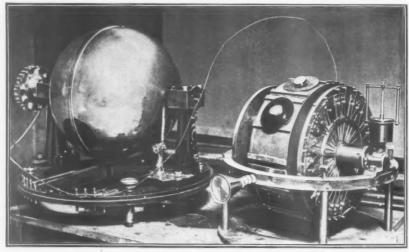
nator, as Keely termed it. The tubes and element still faithful to the apostle's plates took up the vibratory sound and carried it along with rapidity. Of these vibrations there were seven distinct kinds, said Keely, and each of these seven capable of infinitesimal division.

The motor itself consisted of a heavy iron hoop, placed firmly on the plate. Within this hoop ran a drum with eight spokes. When it was once in operation, the movements of the drum were exceedingly rapid and did not fail to impress. Taken

memory are not giving up without a struggle. They aver that the sphere found in the cellar was known by them to be there. One enthusiast goes so far as to say that he knew that Keely, having demonstrated his power in lifting the globe, reversed the experiment and pressed it down in the ground. The heavy beams, which held the sphere in place, rather controvert such a statement.

Since that midnight visit to the dismanin connection with Keely's simultaneous tled shop of the late John Worrell Keely, the scientific opinions advanced are of of a good patent-right. He was not an considerable importance, whether bearing honest lunatic. He reaped substantial upon his motor or his individuality. gain from his secrecy, for he ran a joint-Renowned professors of physics have stated stock company." that they have been convinced for years To all intents and purposes this stock

that the method was compressed air. A company is still intact, but the action of medical journal of high standing, in dis- the Keelyists did not restrain one holder of cussing the matter from a psycholog- a hundred shares of stock from disposing ical point of view, says that rather than of his certificates for a few dollars. The make out a case anent Keely it were bet- buyer could find a purpose even in the ter to follow the psychological develop- stock paper, however, for it went to the ment of his dupes. Continuing, this jour- papering of his house. And now, while

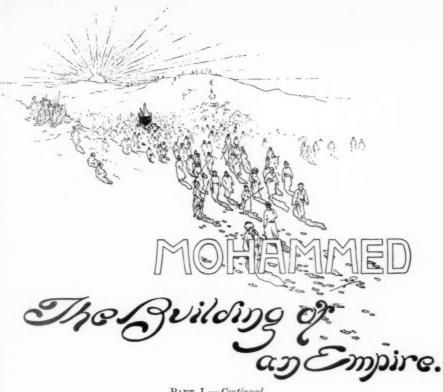


GLOBE MOTOR AND PROVISIONAL ENGINE.

secrets to the world under the protection covered.

nal says that the psychology of most the machine is in Boston, in the keeping inventors usually brings them out too soon of a friend who is supposed to have known rather than too late. "Critics and scientists Keely's secret, it behooves to recall the who may feel inclined to work out the memory of Robert Fulton, through whose problem of Keely's psychology should re- alertness it became possible to unearth the member that insane inventors do not act in perpetual-motion fraud of Redheffer, the any way like Keely, " is the exact language impostor who in his time was no less a of this medical authority. "Their schemes sphinx than Keely. Only, with the disare usually divulged prematurely and they covery of his imposition Redheffer took do not hesitate to reveal their wondrous to flight. Keely had to die to be dis-





PART I .- Continued.

BY JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

OHAMMED'S visit to the Seventh detail.

ence of Allah and descended to the Sixth comment on the part of the Arabs. Heaven, he found Moses waiting for him and anxious regarding the result. return again and again, under the instruc-Upon learning that the Supreme Being tion of Moses, until the per diem of fifty had fixed a daily task of fifty prayers, Moses acknowledged the desirability of the Moses still claiming that his experience divine ruling, but questioned its practica- with the children of Israel did not leave bility when applied to the Arabs. "I much hope for an experiment involving so made the experiment before thee," he much of daily prayer. But here Mohamdeclared. "I tried it with the children of med stood firm, and throwing his judg-Israel without success. go back and beg a diminution of the overruled the objection of Moses, and, task."

Returning, Mohammed succeeded in Heaven is chiefly interesting as having the prayers cut down by ten; but illustrating the credulity of the people when he again encountered Moses, the whom he had been called to rule. The latter declared that even that number was account of this visit, which has come impracticable. The reader wonders that down to us, is full of the most extended Moses should thus place his wisdom upon a plane superior to that of the Supreme When Mohammed had left the pres- Being; but apparently this excited no

> Mohammed, in the account, is made to prayers had been finally cut down to five, You had better ment into the balance with that of Allah, saluting him, took his final departure.

may have considered this story, we must not judge him as a man intent upon simply practising fraud upon the credulous. He had found before him an important task, and with that clearness of mind which his followers ascribe to him, and with the lack of scruple which had come to him after encountering the political conditions of Medina, he did not hesitate to make use of such tools as were at hand. In order that his position might be clearly defined for the future, he made Abraham. Moses, Noah and the angel Gabriel recognize in no hesitating way the superior position which he had been called upon to occupy and the favor bestowed by Allah. The celestial journey was a starting-point. With this clearly established in the minds of his followers, he had but little difficulty in constructing the Koran.

Originally designed upon a basis of the highest ethics, the Koran was added to from time to time as Mohammed found new doctrines convenient or necessary. Whatever was required in support of his authority, or whenever a revelation could have a bearing upon the difficult political conditions of the day, it was forthcoming. Little by little the Koran grew, and as additions were made, they were inscribed on leather and on the bones of animals. These parts were not gathered into a whole until after Mohammed's death, when the work was finally undertaken. The ultimate arrangement was not made chronological, but in the order of the length of the parts. A number of copies were then made, and from that date the descent is vouched for as without abridgment or revision until we reach that Koran which is to-day the chief study of thousands of Mohammedan students, who spend their lives in committing its pages to heart.

As was said in the beginning, the effort made in this writing is to present a mere bird's-eye view of the important events in the building of the Mohammedan empire. consideration of the Koran. Enough has hereafter. been said to give a general idea of the

However absurd Mohammed himself made by Professor Draper in his "Intellectual Development of Europe."

> "Considering the asserted origin of this book-indirectly from God Himself-we might justly expect that it would bear to be tried by any standard that man can apply, and vindicate its truth and excellence in the ordeal of human criticism. In our estimate of it we must constantly bear in mind that it does not profess to be successive revelations made at intervals of ages on various occasions, but a complete production delivered to one man. We ought. therefore, to look for universality, completeness, perfection. We might expect that it would present us with just views of the nature and position of this world in which we live, and that, whether dealing with the spiritual or the material, it would put to shame the most celebrated productions of human genius, as the magnificent mechanism of the heavens and the beautiful living forms of the earth are superior to the vain contrivances of man. Far in advance of all that has been written by the sages of India, or the philosophers of Greece. on points connected with the origin, nature and destiny of the universe, its dignity of conception and excellence of expression should be in harmony with the greatness of the subject with which it is concerned.

"We might expect that it should propound with authority, and definitively settle. those all-important problems which have exercised the mental powers of the ablest men of Asia and Europe for so many centuries, and which are at the foundation of all faith and all philosophy; that it should distinctly tell us in unmistakable language what is God, what is the world, what is the soul, and whether man has any criterion of truth; that it should explain to us how evil can exist in a world the Maker of which is omnipotent and altogether good; that it should reveal to us in what the affairs of men are fixed by Destiny, in what by free will; that it should teach us whence we came, what is the object of our This task does not contemplate any critical continuing here, what is to become of us And, since a written work claiming a divine origin must necessarily purposes for which it was written and the accredit itself even to those most reluctant methods employed in its preparation; but to receive it, its internal evidences becombefore dismissing the subject, it is worth ing stronger and not weaker with the while to quote the estimate of its value strictness of the examination to which they



Drawn by Eric Pape.
"THREE THOUSAND ANGELIC WARRIORS CAME RUSHING UPON THE KOREISHITES."

are submitted, it ought to deal with those occasion arises, it should furnish us at least his privileges, and responsibilities. should not leave him to grope his way through the vestiges of Greek philosophy, teach him wherein true knowledge consists, anticipating the physical science, physical riches returning to Mecca. His followers power and physical well-being of our own times; nay, even unfolding for our benefit things that we are still ignorant of. The discussion of subjects, so many and so of comment, as illustrating the poverty of high, is not outside the scope of a work of such pretensions. Its manner of dealing of these were horsemen, and that they were with them is the only criterion it can offer of its authority to succeeding times. Tried by such a standard, the Koran altogether caravan was expected to cross, Mohammed fails. 11

brought face to face with irreconcilable conditions. On the one side he had preached the highest expositions of Here Mohammed displayed ability as an charity. No Christian writer has ever engineer. Knowing that the Meccans taken a broader view of what was em- would be wary in approaching the ford, braced under this term-the rescue of the and that if any of his men should be in unfortunate, assistance to the needy, a cup evidence the position would be betrayed, of water to the thirsty, a word or smile to he proceeded to cut a ditch which would the unhappy-and, finally, laws which carry the water to a point at which it could would seek to enforce human brotherhood. be reached without his leaving concealment.

But on the other hand, the long centuries things that may be demonstrated by the of Arab training in haughty valor, chivalincreasing knowledge and genius of man, rous contests, and the exhibition of desperanticipating therein his conclusions. Such ate courage had rendered his followers a work, noble as may be its origin, must not as incapable of practising these precepts refuse, but court the test of natural philos- uninterruptedly, as the modern professor of ophy, regarding it not as an antagonist, religion who listens to the gospel on Sunbut as its best support. As years pass on, day and occupies a Wall street office from and human science becomes more exact Monday until Saturday, plying his vocaand more comprehensive, its conclusions tion until another Sunday morning gives must be found in unison therewith. When him occasion to visit his church or temple.

Mohammed himself realized very soon the foreshadowings of the great truths after his arrival at Medina that it was not discovered by astronomy and geology, not possible for even five prayers a day to put offering for them the wild fictions of earlier a curb upon the natural propensities of the ages, inventions of the infancy of man. It son of the desert. He seems to have been should tell us how suns and worlds are slow, however, in giving his assent to that distributed in infinite space, and how, in use of the sword which must stultify the rectheir successions, they come forth in limit- ord of his thirteen years at Mecca. But less time. It should say how far the once he was embarked upon violence, dominion of God is carried out by law, his progress in that direction was rapid, and what is the point at which it is his until he finally declared: "I, the last of pleasure to resort to his own good provi- the prophets, am sent with a sword, that dence or his arbitrary will. How grand those who advance my faith enter into no the description of this magnificent universe argument or discussion, and slav all who written by the Omnipotent hand! Of refuse obedience to the law. The sword man it should set forth his relations to is the key of heaven and hell: all who other living things, his place among them, draw it in the cause of faith will be re-It warded."

The skirmishes against the Mecca caravans were continued, until in the year and to miss the truth at last; but it should after Mohammed's arrival at Medina, news came of a convoy of extraordinary urging upon him the opportunity, Mohammed finally gathered together three hundred and fourteen men. It is worthy the Moslems at this period, that only two able to muster but seventy camels.

Moving to a ford at which the Mecca took up a position in ambush. In order From the first, Mohammed found himself that his men might be concealed, it was necessary that they should occupy a position at some distance from the water.



Drawn by Eric Page

MOHAMMED ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.

Nevertheless the presence of Mohammed's that is, "Father of Wisdom." The Moslems little army became known to Abu Sofian, by a very curious process of reasoning. reconnoiter. Discovering fresh footprints in the sand, with the craft of the desert he searched for some evidence to tell him whether the marks were those of friend or foe. On the wayside were the stones of the date-fruit eaten by the men as they marched. The dates of Medina have remarkably small stones, and Abu Sofian immediately became convinced that the party which had passed did not belong to Mecca, but to Mohammed.

While his caravan has ily beat a retreat toward the coast of the Red sea, Abu Sofian hurriedly sent messengers off to Mecca. That city was aroused. A little army, consisting of one hundred horses and seven hundred camels, pushed forward to

the relief of Abu Sofian.

When the troops of Mohammed found that they were about to be assailed by a superior force, a retreat was proposed. But the Prophet strengthened the hearts of his followers by declaring that he had had a vision promising an easy victory. Notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy, confidence was quickly restored. The position of Mohammed's forces was a strong one. The Prophet himself occupied a shelter made of the branches of 'rees at the top of a rising ground, where he alternately engaged in prayer and encouraged his troops. When the critical period of the battle arrived and the victory stood in doubt, Mohammed, rushing forward, caught up a handful of dust and scattered it in the air, demanding the help of the forces of the archangel Michael. Forthwith, so Moslem writers affirm, three thousand angelic warriors clad in white and yellow turbans and long, the Koreishites.

The fiery Abu Jahl, now seventy years of were banished. age, was unhorsed by Abdallah Ibn Masoud, who, springing to the ground, put his foot the Koreishites were not long in geton the veteran's breast, and cut off his ting together another army. A year after head, Abu Jahl uttering curses against their disaster, three thousand warriors Mohammed with his dying breath. Abu took the field under Abu Sofian and moved

had substituted for this, Abu Jahl, "Father who was in command of the caravan, and of Folly"; and although during the seventy years of his life he had been noted Abu Sofian had himself gone forward to throughout the tribes for his great clearness of vision and wise decisions, he has passed into history as "Father of Folly"-not the first or the last instance of a man's reputation depending rather upon the writer of his history than upon the man's own merits.

> In the end, the forces of Abu Sofian were driven off with great slaughter; and though the caravan escaped, there was much spoil remaining in the hands of Mohammed and also many prisoners who would bring rich ransom. Up to this time it had been customary with the Arab tribes that one-fourth of all booty should go to the chief in command. Mohammed declined to do otherwise than receive the same share that fell to the humblest soldier-an important decision, which, coming at this time, contributed greatly to the increase of his popularity.

> Such, in brief, was the battle of Beder, at which the standard of the Prophet began its career of ten thousand victories.

This success gave a new tendency to the followers of Mohammed. From that time out, they were arrogant in their dealings with the Jews and other inhabitants of Medina who had not accepted the Moslem faith. Assma, a Jewish poetess, who wrote satires against the Prophet, was put to death by one of his followers. Abu Afak, though one hundred and twenty years of age, met his death for the same reason and in the same way; and Ibn Ascharaf, another Jewish poet, was likewise assassinated. Then, a fight having occurred between some Moslems and Jews over a young Arab girl, the Jews were besieged in their quarters, and when they were unable to hold out longer against the dazzling robes, and mounted upon black Moslems, their wealth was appropriated, to and white war-horses, came rushing upon the great increase in the riches of the Prophet's followers, while they themselves

Smarting under their defeat at Beder, Jahl's true name was Amru Ibn Hasham, on Medina. They were met at the hill



RETURNING WITH THE HEAD OF ABU JAHL.

Jahl, who sought both revenge for his master's death and the freedom which had been promised him in the event of success. Mohammed was struck in the mouth with a the movements of his troops, but had intrusted his sword to one of his ablest lieutenants. A Koreishite horseman penetrated blow slew his opponent.

During the fight which followed, Mohammed was again struck in the face, triumph upon his lance. A shout went up was in this case at all successful. that Mohammed was dead, to the immediate confusion of his followers. under a heap of wounded. A cry of joy her beauty. perate fighting were enabled to retreat to a neighboring hill.

Sofian hesitated to follow up his victory, and presently returned to Mecca. Subwas so great that other tribes became tribes. It is worthy of note that the increase in the number of Mohammed's followers had been comparatively small until the Prophet had announced that "the ceeded against the Beni Mostalek.

of Ohod, a few miles south of Medina. future happiness, it was easily recognized Here the perils encountered were much by the fanatical and piratical children of more serious than in the battle of Beder. the desert that, successfully wielded, it Hamza, the uncle of Mohammed, was slain would bring its own temporal rewards. by the lance of an Ethiopian slave of Abu Like some brethren of modern times, they desired to be on the winning side. hastened in great numbers to the Prophet's standard.

Mohammed now began to add rapidly to stone and covered with blood. He had the number of his wives. The hand of a taken up a position where he might direct daughter of Omeya, distinguished for her loveliness of person, had been sought by Abu Beker and Omar, but she had refused both. When Mohammed asked her in to where he stood; but Mohammed, seizing marriage, she replied: "What happiness the arms of an attendant, with a single can a Prophet of God expect with me? I am no longer young" -- she was twentyeight-"I have a son, and I am of a jealous disposition." The Prophet replied that this time by an arrow, the head of which re- as for age, she was much younger than he, mained in the wound. He was knocked into that he would be a father to her son, and a ditch. It was a critical moment for the that as for her jealousy, he would pray Moslem religion. Abu Beker and Omar Allah to have it rooted out. From subsehad both been severely wounded. Abu quent events in the Prophet's life, it is to Sofian was bearing the head of Hamza in be doubted whether his prayer to Allah

A little later on, Mohammed happened to The go to the house of his freedman and adopted chances were all in favor of the ending of son, Zeid Ibn Horeth. Zeinab, his wife, Moslem power then and there forever. had laid aside her veil. Upon her hus-At this juncture, Raab, the son of Malek, band's return, she told him of the admiraperceived the Prophet lying in the ditch tion which Mohammed had expressed for Zeid, understanding his rang out; his followers rallied, and by des- master's weaknesses, immediately took steps to divorce Zeinab, and after the required term of separation had elapsed, Learning that Mohammed was alive, Abu insisted that she become Mohammed's wife. Because of the relation in which Zeid stood to Mohammed as an adopted sequently a truce was completed for son, there was much criticism of this mara year, and Mohammed was enabled to riage, but a revelation differentiating relaturn his arms against the Beni Nadher, a tives by adoption from relatives by blood rich Jewish tribe whom he had suspected came to Mohammed, very luckily, at this of attempting to assassinate him by throw- time, and Zeinab was able to claim in ing a millstone from a housetop under after-days precedence over the other wives which he was sitting. The resulting booty of Mohammed because of this revelation's proving, according to her theory, that her desirous of sharing in the riches of which marriage had been especially arranged by the fame was going forth among the desert Allah, whereas Mohammed had been solely responsible for the other twenty-odd unions which he had contracted.

Not long afterward, Mohammed prosword was the key of heaven." Whatever Hareth, their chieftain, was killed. Among value the sword might have as an aid to the captives was his daughter. A large



Drawn by Eric Pape.

THE DEATH OF MOHAMMED.

my wife." A proposition which she immediately accepted.

But that wife of Mohammed who was Ayesha. A mere child when she was betrothed to the Prophet, Ayesha was a daughter of Abu Beker, and it is probable special revelation was received from heaven of attaching this able man more strongly those who made accusations and could to Mohammed's fortunes. developed, she became the favorite wife, should be scourged with four score stripes an ascendancy which she held almost un- and their testimony rejected. interruptedly until, in his last moments, she held the Prophet's head on her lap and closed his dying eyes.

It was customary for Mohammed's wives to draw lots as to who should accompany him on his military forays. It so happened that on the march against the Beni Mostalek, Ayesha had made the journey. She traveled in a closed litter, borne on the back of a ever the Prophet might deem proper. His Upon one of the halts, the litter had been placed, as usual, before the tent sources of heaven at his command, and of Ayesha. The attendants then retired in he did not fail to avail himself of them order that she might enter the litter without observation. It was the custom of the caravan to start several hours before day-When about to enter her litter, light. Avesha discovered that she had forgotten a necklace, and went back into the tent. The attendants, supposing that she was already in the litter, caused the camel to rise, and then proceeded on the journey. When Ayesha returned to the front of the tent, she was startled to find her camel and attendants missing; but supposing that they would presently discover her absence and return, she sat down to await their coming. Safwan Ibn al Moattel, a handsome young Arab of the rear-guard, coming up at this juncture and recognizing the wife of Mohammed, quickly found a camel, and, helping her to mount, took the bridle, intending to hasten after her escort. Before they succeeded in catching up, the sun was above the horizon, and the curiosity of the troops whom they passed was aroused.

The talk which resulted came to the

ransom was required for her by the Moslem ears of Mohammed. He consulted Ali. to whose lot she had fallen. She ap- The latter did not regard the matter very pealed to the Prophet, who, when he be- seriously, although he failed to express held her beauty, replied: "I can serve thee such ready confidence in Ayesha's veracity better than by abating thy ransom. Be as would have been pleasant to Mohammed -a circumstance which was destined to have an important bearing not only upon Ali's subsequent career, but upon the destined to occupy the most conspicuous Mohammedan empire itself, so trifling are position before the Moslem people, was often the causes which move the fate of peoples.

When Mohammed forgave Avesha, a that the betrothal was made with the idea and adopted into the Koran, providing that As Ayesha not produce four witnesses to the fact However satisfactory this revelation may have been to Mohammed himself, it was by no means so to those who had had occasion to gossip, and especially to the poet, Hasan, who had written some sarcastic verses.

> As has been already remarked, the midnight revelations could be depended upon to give the countenance of Allah to whatjourney on Al Borak had placed the rewithout hesitation.

> Many assassinations, some massacres, and much brutality besides that which belongs to the average war, are mixed up in the next few years of Moslem history.

As the Prophet's power grew, ambassadors were sent out demanding submission to the faith of one god. The emissary to the King of Persia was received with contempt, and his officer in Yemen instructed to send him the head of the Prophet. The Emperor Heraclius, on the contrary, received and treated Mohammed's ambassadors with consideration; and when Heraclius was invited to renounce Christianity he gave a diplomatic reply, and sent conciliatory messages and rich gifts. The Mukowkis of Egypt likewise sent back to Mohammed many costly presents. and amongst them two beautiful Coptic girls called Mariyah and Shiren. great beauty of Mariyah immediately seized upon the heart of Mohammed, and she presently became one of his favorite wives, her importance being subsequently increased by her becoming the mother of upon the Prophet's daughter, Fatima, at Mohammed's only son.

Finding a chapter of the Koran which prevented his taking her to wife, he again, as in the case of Ayesha, had recourse to a revelation from heaven to relieve him of his The situation, however, was difficulty. a complicated one, and he was obliged to make the law of heaven in this case exempt him from the general law, to the considerable scandal of some of his followers, who were puzzled by this discrepancy between the laws made for Mohammed himself and for the government of other men.

However great the Prophet was to his followers, and however freely Allah's assistance was at his elbow to approve his plans, he seems to have governed his household with less wisdom than that polygamous prophet of a later day, Brigham Young. We do not hear that there were ever disturbances in the household of the Utah prophet; but all the powers of Gabriel and the angels do not seem to have been great enough to save Mohammed from the jealousy of his wives. Living each in an apartment of her own, built around the place of worship, they compelled the Prophet to obey rigorously the most exacting laws in regard to the disposition of his time. extent as to presently bring about a rebell-Mohammed found this internal war more difficult to handle than those which his armies were waging beyond the frontier. For more than a month all was tumult and confusion. Mohammed stood faithfully Mariyah his sole spouse that the insurrectionists were finally reduced to terms; thus difference between the power exercised by to marital influences.

The household of Mohammed was conmay be obtained from the presents bestowed all times of the greatest simplicity.

the time of her marriage. These consisted of two skirts, one head-tire, two silver armlets, one leathern pillow, one drinkingcup, one handmill, two large water-jars and one pitcher.

Mohammed as a ruler grew fierce and cruel, though Mohammed the man remained to his friends always the gentle and sympathetic individual. doubtedly Mohammed must have owed much of his power to his great charm of manner. He had been born with that wonderful equipment which in modern days we call a "magnetic personality." What do we mean by that term? Psychology has not advanced sufficiently to explain it very fully. We only know that occasionally men and women are born who have the power to attract. The progress of such persons is made easy in the world from the cradle up. A divine something seems to radiate from them. Eves brighten and lips curve as they approach. veriest cynic becomes gentle and placable in their presence. They give out to all within the circle of their influence an added joy in life. Their control of others is almost hypnotic. Their desires become No one the law for those about them. undertakes to explain this phenemenon; The newly arrived Mariyah excited the no one understands this mysterious persojealousy of all the others to such an nality; but all acknowledge its power, and the possessor of, it goes through the world exercising an influence that brings to him a wide circle of admirers who yield him not only leadership, but often the most

From all accounts, Mohammed must have by Mariyah, and it was only after his threat had this personality. His manners were simto divorce his other wives and make ple. His heart was naturally kindly; it went out to the unfortunate and the unhappy. He recognized no distinction of rank; to giving a remarkable illustration of the him the least was as the greatest, a human being created by God; his love went out so many great men of all times over the toward all. This was the natural character public and their very humble submission of the man. But Mohammed the political dictator was cruel, was implacable, because natural emotions must give way to motives ducted with the utmost simplicity. Even of policy. But in addition to the influence at the height of his power, the entire which Mohammed's personal qualities exfurnishing would not probably have repre- ercised over his followers, his life was sented a value equal to five hundred dollars always one which appealed to them. Even in this age. An idea of this simplicity when in the zenith of his power, it was at

extravagant partisanship.

(To be continued.)

## SOME TRICKS OF ANCIENT TEMPLES.

BY HENRY RIDGELY EVANS.

Islam melted away "like snow upon the or the movements of the planets. No sooner was Lord Kitchener's task accomplished than the practical Anglofollowed by a wail of protestation on the part of the Egyptologists-those indelight the secrets of pyramids and papyri, monoliths and mummies.

"Vandalism!" they cried. "The result will be the complete submersion of the little island of Philæ in the Nile; the island sacred of old-the burial-place of Osiris, god of gods; the place of location of some splendid old ruined temples, whose ponderous pylons and great columns, painted with hieroglyphics, still rear their heads to the blue Egyptian sky. Upon the island of Philæ, in the ancient days, the mysteries were celebrated, those of Isis and Osiris. Pilgrims flocked thither to participate in the holy rites,"

In this short paper the author proposes to discuss the mysteries of the temples; to unravel, if possible, some of the secrets of the adytum and sanctum sanctorum.

The mysteries of Isis and Osiris were regarded with awe and wonder by the ancient world. Philosophers came from distant lands to receive arcane instruction at the hands of the hierophants of Egypt. When we consider the fact that all knowledge worth knowing was at that early period of history in the hands of the pagan hierarchy, the interest manifested in the mysteries of the temples is easily appreciated. The initiates received instruction in all the esoteric lore of Egypt-the exact

HE green banner of the Mahdi went was unfolded, the many gods and goddown in a sea of blood at Omdur- desses of the semi-animistic pantheon being man; the power of the false prophet of explained as typifying the forces of nature desert's dusty face" before the well-di- mysteries were divided into the lesser and rected fire of Maxims and Martini-Henrys. greater. Long preparation was necessary before a candidate was admitted to the greater mysteries. He underwent a most Saxons began planning colossal dams and rigid and exacting novitiate. The penalty waterworks on the Upper Nile to insure for divulging any part of the esoteric the fertility of Egypt's soil. This was doctrine was death. Why this secrecy? It is not difficult to divine. The pagan priesthood assumed the power of working fatigable savants who have brought to miracles, of foretelling future events, etc. It was enabled to rule over the masses by keeping them in ignorance of the secrets of nature. Says an interesting writer: "The science in which the Egyptian priesthood were most proficient, and which they most jealously guarded, was that of astronomv. The people worshiped the sun, moon and stars as gods, and a knowledge of their true nature would have at once put an end to the influence of the priests, who were believed by the ignorant and superstitious crowd to be able to withhold or dispense, by prayers, invocations, and sacrifices, the divine favor. . . . By a knowledge of astronomy the priests were able to calculate and predict eclipses of the sun and moon, events beheld with superstitious awe and fear by the multitude. . . . Of course, a knowledge of astronomy diffused among the people would have been fatal to the occult pretensions of the hierarchy. The facts of astronomy were therefore, for these reasons, most

ing proofs of his fidelity and zeal." Pythagoras, the Grecian philosopher and sciences and sacred doctrine. The facts of mathematician, according to an ancient astronomy, medicine, morals and religion legend was initiated into the mysteries of were imparted to the neophytes. It is Isis, and it is said that he came near losing asserted by many learned authorities that his life. The priests at first were unwilling the sublime truth of the unity of deity to receive into their fold a stranger from a

carefully hidden from the common people,

and the priesthood only communicated

them to each other, veiled in allegorical

fables, the key to which was disclosed to

him only who had taken the highest degrees

of the mysteries, and given the most crown-

subjecting the rash inquirer to severe ordeals. novelist, is to be found in Thomas Moore's "Epicurean." It is probably not far from It symbolized not only astronomical facts, but moral and spiritual as well-the wandering of the soul after death in the underworld, its judgment by Osiris, its purification and glorious resurrection.

tried by the three elements-fire, water and air. Passing successfully through these ordeals, he was admitted into the great Hall of Truth to receive the arcane instruction. Mystic and splendid visions of the gods, as well as terrible phantasmagoria of the punishments accorded to the wicked, were exhibited to the awe-inspired initiate. Says Apuleius in the "Metamorphoses," speaking of his own initiation: "I saw the sun at midnight, shining with its brilliant light, and I approached the gods of heaven and stood near and worshiped them." Veiled allusions to the ceremonies of initiation into the Egyptian and Grecian mysteries are contained in the writings of Herodotus, Plato, Plutarch, Virgil, Iamblichus, etc.

An acquaintance with stage machinery, and the sciences of optics and acoustics, was necessary to the production of the many marvelous, effects exhibited. Every temple in Egypt and Greece was a veritable storehouse of natural magic. Thanks to ancient writers like Heron of Alexandria, Philo of Byzantium, and the fathers of the early Christian church, we are able to fathom some of the secrets of the old thaumaturgists. The magi of the temples were adepts in the art of phantasmagoria. In the

far country, but Pharaoh was favorable to ancient temple of Hercules at Tyre, Pliny him, and so the hierophants reluctantly states that there was a seat of conseconferred upon him the exalted degrees of crated stone "from which the gods easily the occult rites of Isis, but not without rose." In the temple at Tarsus, Esculapius showed himself to the devout. Damascius A most interesting account of says: "In a manifestation, which ought the ceremonies of initiation performed at not to be revealed . . . there appeared the mysteries, from the standpoint of a on the wall of a temple a mass of light which at first seemed to be very remote; it transformed itself, in coming nearer, into the truth. The fable of Isis and Osiris a face evidently divine and supernatural, of was dramatically represented in the degrees. a severe aspect, but mixed with gentleness, and extremely beautiful. the institutions of a mysterious religion the Alexandrians honored it as Osiris and Adonis."

By means of concave mirrors, made of neophyte impersonated Osiris, and was highly polished metal, the priests were able



MECHANISM WHICH CAUSED THE TEMPLE DOORS TO OPEN WHEN A FIRE WAS LIGHTED ON THE ALTAR.



APPARATUS FOR BLOWING A TRUMPET ON OPENING A DOOR.

to project images upon walls, or upon the smoke arising from burning incense. In speaking of the art of casting specula of persons upon smoke, the ingenious Salverte says: "The theurgists caused the appearance of the gods in the air, in the midst of gaseous vapors, disengaged from fire. Porphyrus admires this secret; Iamblichus censures the employment of it; but he confesses its existence, and grants it to be worthy the attention of the inquirer after The theurgist, Maximus, undoubtedly made use of a secret analogous to this, when in the fumes of the incense which burnt before the statue of Hecate. the image was seen to laugh so naturally as to fill the spectators with terror."

Modern conjurers have been able to repeat these experiments. At the height of the French Revolution a Belgian optician named Robertson gave a most unique spectral exhibition in Paris in a vault beneath an abandoned Capuchin chapel. The crypt was shrouded in black draperies, ornamented with the emblems of mortality. In the center of the place was a brazier filled with burning coals. Robertson threw various essences upon the fire, whereupon clouds of incense arose. In the midst of the smoke, phantoms of the illustrious dead appeared, and lastly a gigantic skeleton armed with a seythe.

"Behold," said the conjurer, "the fate reserved for us all!" No sooner were these words pronounced than a clap of thunder was heard, and the spectators shivered with apprehension. The illusions were accomplished by the aid of a phantasmagoric lantern, casting pictures on the smoke.

Professor Pepper, of the Polytechnic Institute, of London, in the year 1863 produced the best of all ghost illusions. It was based on a very simple principle. Take a lighted candle to the window in the evening, and you will behold in the pane not only the image of the candle but your own face as well. Pepper by means of a great sheet of unsilvered glass, set at a certain angle, reflected the forms of living persons who were concealed from the view of the audience. The hall in which the performance took place was darkened. Only the figures of the actors who impersonated the phantoms were illuminated. The conjurers Robin and Lassaigne presented the same illusion in France with many novel and startling accessories. Those who believe in theosophy may stretch their imaginations far enough to say that Robertson, Pepper, Robin and Lassaigne were reincarnations of some of the old hierophants, and their tricks simply revived memories of illusions performed ages ago in the temples for the delectation of the faithful.

A. Rich, in his "Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities," relates, under the heading of the word adytum, that many of the ancient temples possessed chambers the existence of which was known only to the priests, and which served for the production of their illusions. He visited one at Alba, upon the lake of Fucius. It was located amid the ruins of a temple, and was in a perfect state of preservation. This chamber of mysteries was formed under the apsis-that is to say, under the large semicircular niche which usually sheltered the image of the god, at the far extremity of the edifice. "One part of this chamber," says he, "is sunk beneath the pavement of the principal part of the temple (cella), and the other rises above it. The latter, then, must have appeared to the worshipers gathered together in the temple merely like a base that occupied the lower portion of the apsis, and that was designed to hold in an elevated position the statue of the god or goddess whose name was borne by the edifice. This sanctuary, moreover, had no door or visible communication that opened into the body of the building. Entrance therein was effected through a secret door in an inclosure of walls at the

rear of the temple. It was through this whereupon the ground moved like a sea in that the priests introduced themselves and their machinery without being observed by the hoi polloi. But there is one remarkable fact that proves beyond the shadow of a doubt the purpose of the advtum. One discovers here a number of tubes or pipes which pierce the walls between the hidingplace and the interior of the temple. These tubes debouch at different places in the partitions of the cella, and thus permit a voice to be heard in any part of the building, while the person and place

from which the sound issues remain unknown to the auditors." Sometimes the adytum was simply

a chamber situated behind the apsis, as in a small temple which was still in existence at Rome in the sixteenth century. An architect named Labbacco has left us a description of the edifice. Travelers who have visited the remains of the temple of Ceres, at Eleusis, have observed a curious fact : The pavement of the cella is rough and unpolished, and much lower than the

level of the adjacent porch, thereby indicating that a wooden floor, on a level with the portico, covered the present floor, and hid from view a secret vault designed to operate the machinery that moved the flooring. This view is confirmed by vertical and horizontal grooves, and the holes constructed in the side-walls. Similar contrivances existed in India. Philostratus, in his "Life of Apollonius" (1, III, Ch. v), says: "The Indian sages conducted Apollonius toward the temple of their god,

turmoil, now rising with them to the height of almost two feet, then subsiding to its regular level." The blows from the wands were evidently the cue for the concealed assistants to operate the machinery that moved the soil. Says Brown, in his "Stellar Theology": "Among the buildings uncovered at Pompeii is a temple of Isis, which is a telltale of the mysteries of the Egyptian deity, for the secret stair which conducted the priests unseen to an

opening back of the statue of the goddess, through whose marble lips pretended oracles were given and warnings uttered, now lies open to the day, and reveals the whole imposition."

The Bible has preserved to us the story of the struggle of Daniel with the priests of Bel. in which the secret door played its part. The Hebrew prophet refused to worship the idol Bel, whereupon the King said him: t o "Doth not Bel seem to thee to be a living god? Seest thou not



HOW THE STATUES WERE MADE TO POUR LIBATIONS WHEN A FIRE WAS KINDLED ON THE ALTAR.

how much he eateth and drinketh every day?" Then Daniel smiled and said, "O King, be not deceived; for this is but clay within and brass without, neither hath he eaten at any time." The King sent for his priests and demanded the truth of them, declaring his intention of putting them to the sword should they fail to demonstrate the fact that the god really consumed the offerings of meat and wine. And the priests of Bel said: "Behold we go out; and do thou, O king, set on the marching in solemn procession and singing meats, and make ready the wine, and shut sacred hymns. Occasionally they would the door fast, and seal it with thy own strike the earth in cadence with their staves, ring. And when thou comest in the

eaten up all, we will suffer death, or else they "little regarded it, because they had they always came in by it, and consumed those things."

Daniel detected the imposture in a very original manner. He caused ashes to be sifted upon the floor of the temple, where-



LUSTRAL WATER-VESSEL DE ABOUT 100 B.C.

by the footsteps of the false priests were made manifest to the enraged King of Babylon.

of that country,

day of the year, and at a certain hour, by means of concealed machinery, thus antedating our time-locks. Eventually it closed itself. "At any other time," adds the author, "if you had desired to open it, you would have more easily broken it."

When Æneas went to consult the Cumæan Sibyl, the hundred doors of the sanctuary opened of themselves, in order that the oracle might be heard.

"Ostia jamque comus patuere ingentia centum Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras."

According to Pliny, the doors of the labyrinth of Thebes were constructed in such a manner that when they were opened a sound resembling that of thunder greeted the astonished worshipers.

Heron, in his "Pneumatics," gives an explanation of some of these prodigies under the following quaint title:

"Behold how the sound of a trumpet is produced upon the opening of the door of the temple."

It is hardly necessary to give a detailed translation of the text of the Greek engineer, as the modus operandi of the experiment is sufficiently explained by reference to the descriptive picture. It water in the pot is then drawn into the

morning, if thou findest not that Bel hath will suffice to add: One sees that when the door of the temple is opened, a system of Daniel that hath lied against us." And cords, rods and pulleys causes a hemispherical cap, to the upper part of which the made under the table a secret entrance, and trumpet is attached, to sink into a vase full of water. The air compressed by the water escapes through the instrument, causing it to sound.

> Another remarkable device is described in the "Pneumatics" of Heron, and consists of an apparatus which is entitled: "Construction of a chapel, wherein when fire is lighted upon the altar, the doors open, and when it is extinguished, they close.'

The altar is hollow, and when a fire is lighted thereon, the air contained in the One reads in interior expands, and begins to press upon Pausanias (Arca- the water with which the globe situated dia, 1, VIII, Ch. beneath is filled. The water then rises xvi) that at Jeru- through a bent tube which leads to a salem the sepul- species of pot, into which it falls. The cher of a woman pot is suspended upon a cord which passes along a pulley, doubling immediately, in named Helena, had a door which was of order to enroll itself about two cylinders, marble like the rest of the monument, and which turn upon pivots, said cylinders that this door opened of itself on a certain forming the prolongation of the axes upon which the doors above turn. Around the same cylinders are enrolled, in a contrary manner, two other cords which also unite into one before passing along a pulley, and then hanging vertically for the support of a counterpoise.

It is clear that when the water from the globe enters the pot, the weight of the latter will be augmented, and it will sink, pulling upon the cord which has been wound about the cylinders, in such a way as to cause the doors to open, when it is drawn in this direction.



A RECENTLY PATENTED SLOT-MACHINE AL-WATER-VESSEL.

The doors close themselves in the following manner: The bent tube, which places in communication the globe and the pot, forms a siphon, the longest branch of which plunges into the globe. When the fire is extinguished upon the altar, the air contained in the latter and in the globe cools, and diminishes in volume.

influenced, operates until the water in the pot has passed over into the globe. In measure as the pot lightens, it remounts under the constraint of the counterpoise, and the latter, in its descent, closes the doors through the intermedium of the cords wound around the cylinders.

Heron says that mercury was sometimes used in the place of water, by reason of its

superior weight. Certain altars were provided

with such mechanism as to afford to the faithful even more astonishing spectacles. Here is another experiment from the learned Heron:

"To construct an altar so that when one kindles the fire thereon, the statues which are at the sides shall pour out li-

bations. '

There should be a pedestal upon which are placed the statues, and an altar closed on all sides. The pedestal should also be hermetically closed, but it communicates with the altar through a central tube. It is also traversed by a tube (in the interior of the statue upon the right), not far from the bottom. which terminates in a cup held by

the statue.

immediately afterward.

If, then, a fire be kindled upon the altar, the air within, expanding, will penetrate the pedestal, and force out the water; but the latter, having no other outlet than the tube, mounts into the cup, and the statue thus performs a libation. This lasts as long as the fire does. Upon the fire's being extinguished, the libation ceases,

globe, and the siphon, being thus naturally and recommences as many times as it is rekindled.

> The tube through which the heat is conveyed should be larger at the middle than at the extremities, to allow the heat, or more especially, the draft, which it produces, to accumulate in an inflation, in order to be most effectual.

According to Father Kircher (Œd. Ægypt. Vol. II), an author whom he calls Bitho states that there was at Saïs a

temple of . Minerva containing an altar upon which, when a fire was kindled. Dionysos and Artemis (Bacchus and Diana) poured out milk and wine, while a dragon hissed. The use of steam is indicated here.

The Jesuit savant possessed in his museum an apparatus which probably came from some ancient Egyptian temple. It consisted of a hollow hemispherical dome supported by four columns, and placed over the image of the goddess of the numerous breasts. To two of the columns were adjusted movable holders, upon



THE MIRACULOUS STATUE OF CYBELE.

Water is poured into the ped- which lamps were fixed. The hemisphere estal through a hole, which is stopped up was hermetically closed beneath by a metallic plate. The small altar, into which milk was poured, communicated with the interior of the statue by a tube reaching nearly to the bottom; it was also connected with the hollow dome by a tube having a double bend. At the moment of sacrifice, the two lamps, which were turned by means of the movable holders directly beneath the lower plate of the dome, were



HERON'S MARVELOUS ALTAR.

lighted, thereby causing the air inclosed in the dome to expand. This expanded

air, passing through the tube, pressed upon the milk shut within the altar, forcing it to ascend the straight tube into the interior of the statue, and up to the height of the breasts of the goddess. A series of little ducts, branching off from the principal tube, conveyed the liquid into the breasts. From these mammary glands of bronze the lacteal fluid streamed out, to the great admiration of the spectators, who believed that a miracle had taken place. When the sacrifice was finished, the lamps were extinguished by the attendant priest of the shrine, and the milk ceased to flow.

There were many other mechanical devices of great interest, such as the miraculous vessels used in the temples of Egypt and Greece, and the apparatus that formed part of the Grecian puppet-shows and other theatrical performances; but these hardly come within the scope of this article. Philo of Byzantium and Heron of Alexandria both left exhaustive treatises on the mechanic arts as understood by the ancients. Philo's work has unfortunately been lost, but Heron's treatise has a world of interest for any one who is attracted to this subject.

## LOVE'S BANKER.

BY THOMAS WALSH.

Love borrowed of a usurer
Whose coins were petals of the rose;
Then brought the fragrant purse to her
Whom his enamored fancy chose.

"Love," said she, "we shall not expend Our riches." They were put away; But, ah, before the springtime's end She looked and found them ashes gray.

Then to Time's counting-house they run, Crying, "Take back the purse we hold!" "No, no," he said, "the deed is done, And payments here are made in gold."

### THE IDEAL AND PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION OF A HOME.

BY EDITH ELMER WOOD.

Note. -For this article is paid the largest of the three sums which were offered for the best papers on "The Organization of a Home." Mrs. Wood's article applies to homes conducted upon incomes ranging from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per annum. In December last The Cosmopolitan offered the sum of \$500, divided into three prizes of \$200, \$150 and \$150 respectively, for the three best papers covering the organization of three grades of homes, namely: those conducted on incomes of from \$1,600 to \$2,500, those upon incomes in excess of \$4,000 per annum, and those containing a father, mother and three children where the income is \$2.50 per day. A condition was that "the papers not only should consider the best ideals, but should be of a practical character, showing wherein scientific organization may be brought to bear to simplify the duties of the housekeeper, and at the same time enable her to bring her work to the highest perfection with a minimum of effort and expenditure."

Many other very able papers were received-about five hundred in all-and the task of selection was a most difficult one. Mrs. Wood's paper, however, seemed to meet the requirements more nearly than any of the others. The decision regarding the papers treating of the two other classes of incomes, will be announced in future

numbers of The Cosmopolitan. - Editor.

been organizing a home, not entirely without success, on just such a basis for a number life with a large assortment of theories, most of which were a source of considerable amusement to my friends. Some of them, it is true, proved untenable in practice, but the great majority turned out to be sound; and in more than one particular I have watched the slow world swing round to my way of thinking.

First of all, in housekeeping, as in everything else, brain counts. It makes itself felt, above all, in method and organization. Systematic effort not only produces much greater results than sporadic effort, but at the cost of much less wear and tear to the person putting it forth. On the other hand, because the superior intelligence of the housekeeper would enable her to cook a little more economically or to sweep floors a little more thoroughly than a do cooking and housework and remain healthy and amiable. She has definite duties, and when they are done, her responsibilities end. It is altogether another matter for a woman who is also

FEEL that I can speak on this subject a wife and mother to try to add this as one having authority, for I have work to what is in itself a quite sufficient vocation.

For the wife, mother and housekeeper, of years past. I started out in my married let us establish as a first commandment: Keep well. Without health, she can do nothing. Instead of being a help to her husband and children, she will be a care to them. Next: Keep cool. Think clearly, plan carefully and intelligently. Finally: Be amiable. By which I do not mean weakly indulgent. Far from it. Let her be as Spartan as she pleases, if she will only keep her temper. A woman who cannot govern herself is unfit to govern others. A woman who flies into a passion with her servants cannot complain if they answer her impertinently. A woman who jumps up and boxes her children's ears because they happen to be noisy or annoying, need not be surprised if they regard her with scant respect. A woman who permits herself to make cutting remarks to her husband must expect him to prefer the servant, it is a great mistake to suppose it club to her society. Those who are propis better for her to do so. The economy erly brought up learn these lessons in is trifling compared with the strain on her early childhood, and the habit of self-comhealth and temper. It is one thing for mand is second nature long before they a woman employed for that purpose to have a household of their own to manage. But very few people are properly brought up, and most of us have to acquire these qualities in later life, toilfully, and not without many slips and discouragements.

Supposing our housekeeper now to be

a good disposition, natural or acquired, make an ideal home. The esthetic element must not be overlooked. Let the home be a house beautiful. With this, money has very little to do. The one thing needful is taste. Artistic furnishings and dainty table-service can be found in the cottage of the day-laborer as well, though not so easily, as in the home of the millionaire. It would be an inestimable gain if people, instead of following one another like a flock of sheep, would let the furnishing of their houses be the expression of their own esthetic personality. It would be another step in advance if dress were also an expression of the individual. Whatever has individuality has life. Whatever is merely conventional is dead and unfruitful and therefore unbeautiful.

Another thing is needful. Make the home sunny and joyful. Cultivate cheerfulness. Make a religion of it. This requires no special set effort to entertain the family. Simply be cheerful yourself. Husband and children unfailingly reflect the mood of the wife and mother. If that is liable to be affected by the weather, by some little ache or pain, by any petty annoyance or disappointment, then the home will not be a happy one. Keep your little troubles to yourself. Even the big and serious ones should be resolutely hidden from sight. This is one of the many lessons we might learn from the Orient if we were broad-minded enough to do so. Among the Japanese, cheerfulness is a part of politeness. Though a Japanese woman may have just come from the death-bed of her only child, though her heart may be breaking within her, she will greet you with a smile. To fail in this, would be to no want of feeling in this and no want of sympathy on the part of others. The Japanese are a peculiarly warm-hearted people. It is merely an accepted axiom with them that sorrow is a sacred personal external cheerfulness.

blessed with good health, a good mind and ese, too, the gentleness, patience and even temper to which so few of us attain, are there may still be conditions wanting to almost universal. Children are trained in them from babyhood. To lose one's temper is to lose one's dignity. Only the lowest and most ignorant coolie could be guilty of such a thing. For a person making the slightest pretense to refinement, it would be unthinkable. Their courtesy is not simply deference to superiors nor consideration to equals. It goes down as well as up. Servants, children and even domestic animals are addressed with the most ceremonious politeness. none of the brusqueness and familiarity so common with us. The result is that there is no "servant problem" in that happy The relations between employer country. and employed are ideal. Another result is that children do not have to be elaborately drilled, till they are grown up, in matters of common civility, and frequently punished for boorishness. Children can be trusted to imitate what they see and hear. Too often our children's rudeness is merely an application by them to older people of the phrases and manner which the older people habitually apply to the children. Treat a child with punctilious courtesy, and he will treat others in the same way.

Another important point is the part the mother should play in the intellectual life of the family. It is a great pity for her to become so much absorbed in the practical details of the household that she has no time for reading, thinking and mental development. It is a serious mistake to allow herself to grow rusty in the things she used to know, which her children are now studying. No woman can afford to lose prestige in the eyes of her children.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on betray a gross lack of breeding. There is the fact that it is far more important for a woman to be the alert and congenial intellectual companion of her husband and children than for the stockings to be mended always by Saturday night.

To recapitulate. We have predicated thing to be locked up in the heart. To for the ideal home-maker three qualities: show it is to degrade it. It is also to fail Health, intelligence and a good disposition. in our duty to our fellow-men, which Having these qualities, if she is true to the requires us to help them to bear their pri- best that is in her, she will, we are justified vate burdens by maintaining a perpetual in hoping, make her home beautiful, cheer-Among the Japan- ful and intellectually stimulating.

and wife to be in perfect accord, arranging average figure. money matters between them with a clear understanding on the part of each as to what the other is spending, and the exact extent of their joint resources and obligations. A woman whose husband does not take her into his confidence financially, but doles out five- or ten-dollar bills when she teases him for them, is worse than hampered. She is degraded. He is treating her like a child, and should not be surprised if she acts like a child and runs up bills without consulting him. No self-respecting woman should consent to occupy such a position. But we are here taking for granted true companionship, mutual confidence and the possibility of intelligent coöperation.

"Never spend more than you have. Whatdown till they come within it." ought to be a self-evident proposition. Debts are the curse of countless families. The credit system and the instalment plan have lured thousands to ruin. I have often been horrified to see how wide-spread among our people is this habit of going in debt. Nothing is more astonishing than the lack of conscience with which persons who regard themselves as upholders of the law and pillars of the church will buy on credit what they have no reasonable prospect of ever paying for, failing to see that the difference between their method and the burglar's is merely one of politeness.

Granted now that we are actually to live on our income, month by month, paying cash for everything and running up no bills (which is, aside from everything else, a great economy), how are we to divide our expenditures? Prices vary so much between city and country and between different sections of the United States, that figures can be only approximate. I give them as the result of my own exhave kept house in the Eastern states, countries and in the Orient-in big cities, some things are dearer in one place than in have a larger house, or the money may be

Taking up now the financial side of another, there are usually compensations housekeeping, we must assume the husband that bring the total up to about the same

The conditions of this article presuppose a family consisting of father, mother and four children, with a yearly income of from one thousand six hundred dollars to two thousand five hundred dollars. Let us take up first the minimum income.

With one thousand six hundred dollars a year, I think we shall do well to set aside one thousand two hundred for household expenses, three hundred dollars for clothing, and the remaining one hundred for incidentals. This last item is the one most likely to run over, requiring retrenchments on really needed clothing or food, and it is the one in which the greatest amount of systematic self-denial will have to be exerted. To clothe a family of six It ought not to be necessary to say: on three hundred dollars a year will need careful management, but it can be done. ever your income is, cut your expenses Dressmakers and tailors must be abandoned. This The husband and father must content himself with ready-made clothes. wife and mother will get a seamstress in for a week in the spring and fall, and do the rest of the sewing herself. clothing is cheap nowadays. And a little ingenuity in washing, turning, cutting down and making things over for the children, will accomplish wonders.

With one hundred dollars a month for housekeeping, one can manage very comfortably. A tabulation of the principal items of expense would read as follows:

House rent	. \$25
Fuel	. 10
One servant's wages	. 12
Gas	. 3
Provisious	. 40
	-
Plata!	Ron

The mode of expending the remaining ten dollars must depend on circumstances. So long as any of the children are bables, I should strongly advise its being devoted to As the little wages for another servant. perience, which has been fairly varied. I ones grow older, she can be dispensed with, and then it may be wise to spend ten dolboth North and South, and in the middle lars more to secure a house in a better West, as well as in several European locality, that the children may have more desirable associates. Or, as they pass out small towns and country villages. While of early childhood, it may be essential to

needed for clothing and incidentals. If winter, it will sometimes take as much as may all have to go for drugs and doctors' be the part of wisdom to apply this surplus to the premiums on a life-insurance policy, for it is obvious that no man should leave his family unprovided for in case of death.

If our family live in New York or Chicago, they will have to forego the luxury of a house and content themselves would for house-rent, as the item of heating is included.

It is the worst sort of mistake to economize on a servant's wages. I know people who think they can afford to pay only eight or ten dol'ars a month for a woman who is expected to do cooking, washing and ironing, and general housean utterly untrained immigrant, just landed. For months she is hardly worth her board, let alone wages. She must be taught every single duty that she has to perform. Then follows, perhaps, a brief period of comfort. But she soon finds that, as a trained servant, she can command better wages, and, being only human, she goes where she can get them, leaving her employer to begin the dismal process all over again. On the other hand, twelve dollars will procure a woman versed in plain cooking, washing and ironing, and housework. And, after all, the many things you still have to teach her call for patience on your part and not hard work, and she does not feel herself so immeasurably improved by your teaching as to go in search of another place and higher wages if she is happy with you.

The item of fuel will vary, of course, according to the climate and the season of the year. Cooking must go on all the year round, and most ranges burn nearly a ton of coal, or roughly about five dollars' worth. a month. Some saving and a great gain in summer. during the intense cold of a northern make a visible effort in entertaining.

there is much sickness in the family, it two tons of furnace coal to keep the house warm. So that it averages up in the bills. Whenever possible, though, it will course of the year to about what I have said.

I feel sure from my own experience that the family can be well fed on forty dollars a month. Doubtless it can be done on less, but I do not believe this is a wise direction in which to economize. A great deal of ingenuity can be used in securing a varied and attractive bill of fare on this with a flat, for which they will be able to allowance. If, like myself, the housepay about five dollars more than they keeper holds in reverence the tradition of a formal dinner, she will make a point of beginning with soup and ending with dessert and coffee, having in between, if not always a roast, at least a fresh substantial cut of meat and perhaps a salad. To make up for this, she will be obliged to adorn the lunch-table with a procession of hashes, stews and croquettes, than The result is that they must take which nothing is better if well seasoned and served. And breakfast must follow suit, unless she is so fortunate as to have a family who like the Continental breakfast of coffee, rolls and fruit, with the addition, perhaps, of a bowl of oatmeal.

The keeping of itemized accounts is an invaluable aid to the intelligent adjustment of expenditure to income. Whenever a month's expenses have run over the prescribed limit, one can turn over the pages of the account-book and see just wherein the extravagance consisted and just where future retrenchments can and must be made.

With so small an income and so large a family, the father and mother must make up their minds to renounce many pleasant things until their circumstances are easier. There can be no summer migration to the sea-shore or the mountains. They must smother all ambitious social dreams. Elaborate entertaining is not to be thought of. This does not mean that they cannot enjoy the society of their friends and invite them to dinner now and then or give a little card-party or musicale once or in comfort is effected by using an oil-stove twice a year. It is to be hoped that they The other five dollars for will not think it necessary to hire a cook heating purposes will disappear in summer or a man-waiter for their dinners, or put altogether, but the ice which must then be the supper for the card-party in the hands bought will partially take its place, and of a caterer. It is always poor taste to

Moreover, these outsiders, hired for the Love, labor, refinement, intellectual culture, occasion, are sadly apt to mortify one by the glory of the sunset and of the bursting some little slip. If one has trained one's buds in springtime-all these are within own servant or servants to do everything one's grasp. Compared with these, the neatly and gracefully at all times, one need have no uneasiness when the unexpected guest drops in or the formal dinner is given. As little change as possible should be made from the familiar daily routine, and then all is sure to go smoothly. If hospitalities have been accepted from people whose means are much greater than one's own, one should not feel under an obligation to return them on the same scale. It is the spirit of hospitality that gives pleasure, not the expenditure of money. This all sounds very trite, but is often lost sight of none the

There are many other things that must be given up. Theaters, operas and concerts can be indulged in only on the rarest occasions. Books must be taken from the library instead of bought. Expensive tastes for potteries or etchings, for Turkish rugs or brass bedsteads, must be forsworn once for all. The children must attend the public schools, and cannot go to college unless they are lucky enough to get scholarships or have pluck and energy enough to work their way through. Of course, if the husband and father find it necessary to smoke and drink, no matter how moderately, that all too scant one hundred dollars for incidentals is going to be seriously infringed on. My own opinion (though I hardly expect to find many people to agree with anything so radical) is that a man who has taken to himself a wife and brought four children into the world, and is unable to provide more than one thousand six hundred dollars a year with which to support them, ought not to permit himself any such luxuries as tobacco and liquors.

With all these sacrifices, big and little, life need not be narrow or unlovely. One are young, and the bread-winner has youth need not drop out of the advancing move ment of modern thought. Our great cities afford countless opportunities for mental and esthetic improvement at next to no world, but with papers and magazines, this scrupulously laid aside. also, in some degree, can be accomplished.

things which are unattainable seem mere accidents, external trifles that count for little in making or marring happiness.

As the income rises, I should strongly advise, instead of increasing the household expenses or the allowance for clothing, the devotion of a hundred or so a year, if it has not already been done, to insurance policies. Next, the laying by of another hundred or so a year against an emergency. Then a gradual and cautious loosening of the reins of self-restraint in the matter of the incidental fund.

By the time the income has reached the two-thousand-five-hundred-dollar point, however, a somewhat more liberal style of living may be safely indulged in. Let the household allowance be increased about twenty dollars a month. Then we shall have, perhaps, in the course of the year:

Household expenses	\$1 450
Clothing	450
Iusurance premiums	150
Deposited in savings bank	150
Summer outing	100
Incidentals	200
Total	\$2,500

Of course, many things, such as the desire to give the children a college education, or the desire to lay by enough money to build a house of one's own, might induce one to keep up the old scale of living. This is a much easier matter if the income has jumped suddenly from one thousand six hundred dollars to two thousand five hundred dollars, than if it has been raised gradually. On the other hand, any one starting out in life with two thousand five hundred dollars will find it very difficult not to spend the whole of it. And indeed, so long as the children and health and a reasonable prospect of increasing rather than decreasing his income in the future, there is no reason why it should not be spent, provided pecuniary outlay. In the country it is always that the insurance premiums and more difficult .o keep in touch with the small fund for emergencies are being

The one hundred and twenty dollars a

their combined pay put at twenty-two dol-Gas and coal will remain the same. And little luxuries added to the marketing will bring the sum total up to the full amount allowed.

Besides the very important item of exadvice.

virtues and accomplishments for twelve dollars a month. Don't expect a servant to you would exhibit yourself in like circumstances. Never, except, of course, in case of sickness, do a servant's work for her. Not only will you get no thanks for it, but probably (such are the limitations of human nature) she will lose a certain amount of respect for you. Don't stand over her while she does her work. This reflection on her efficiency or faithfulness will be sure to be resented and to make her nervous and discontented. Give her general directions and then go about your own affairs, taking it for granted she will carry out your instructions. In the vast majority of cases, your faith will be justified. Never allow yourself to show the slightest suspicion of a servant's honesty or veracity unless you have positive proof and intend dismissing her. Self-respect is too sacred a thing to depend on an emcoexist with suspicion.

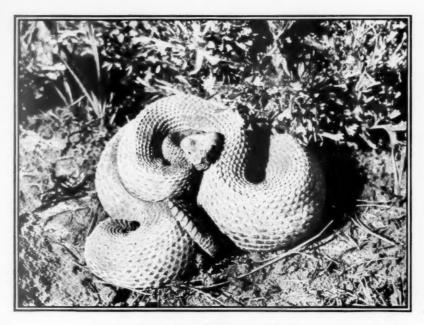
necessary to wash the dishes for her on family life and love.

month now devoted to housekeeping will Monday or subject your husband to a pickbe expended much as the smaller sum was. up dinner, merely because the weekly The house-rent can be thirty-five or forty washing is being done. Let her take dollars a month instead of twenty-five longer if necessary; but don't upset the The two servants may now be household on account of it. After all, regarded as a permanent acquisition and wash-day was made for man, not man for wash-day.

Insist on perfect neatness and cleanliness of person. I have kept house with only one servant, but whenever the door-bell rang she appeared, immaculate in cap and white apron, card-tray in hand. penses, the organization of a household actually over the wash-tub or scrubbing a consists largely of the management of the floor, she wore a gingham apron, but the servants and the children. It is surprising white one was always hanging near by, how few women are properly fitted for ready to be put on at a moment's notice, either. Certain features of these problems the rolled-up sleeves being pulled down have already been touched upon in the at the same time. Don't forbid your general considerations with which we servants the common human satisfaction of began. The training of children is too having their friends come to see them in large a subject to enter further on in the evening, stipulating always that there this connection, but a few practical hints be no loud laughing or talking and that as to one's relations with servants may be the kitchen be closed at a suitable hour. found useful by that inconsiderable portion Insist on your children's treating the servof the community who are fond of receiving ants with consideration and politeness. and vice versa. Though if the children do In the first place, don't expect all the their part, there is seldom any trouble in securing reciprocation.

Make a point of having your table as show more patience or self-command than carefully set and as perfectly served every day of the week for the home circle as if you expected all the crowned heads of Europe to dine with you. Faultless service goes a long way toward making a simple meal appetizing. Spotless linen and pretty crockery are nowadays within the reach of all. Through the warm weather it is an easy matter to keep a bowl of flowers in the center of the table. In winter their place may be taken by some growing ferns of the hardier variety—the sort you dig up in the woods yourself on a Sunday afternoon ramble.

There is an attractive and an unattractive way of doing everything, from the serving of pork chops and mashed potatoes to the molding of the children's characters. It depends on the tact and the taste of the wife and mother, and not on the size of her pocket-book, whether the home is to ployer's whim, and self-respect cannot be a mere shelter where husband and children come to eat and to sleep, or the Don't spoil a servant. Don't think it beautiful, joyous and stimulating center of



DARING THE RATTLER IN HIS DEN.

BY SUMNER W. MATTESON.

reptile, which is a native of America, and how to avoid it, and how to take proper advantage of a meeting. At the bottom of all knowledge of this creature's habits lie the two consoling facts that it acts purely on the defensive, and always within certain well-defined limits.

To jump quickly or give other evidence of fright would be a sure signal for attack if within range, for no animal is quicker to recognize the white feather than the rattlesnake; in fact, the whole secret of handling it is simply in preserving complete control over one's self and in showing no fear.

HILE a chance encounter with a Fortification rock, in Routt county, Colorattlesnake is, fortunately, not a rado, twenty-two miles north of Craig, and common human experience, a knowledge about two hundred and fifty miles from Denof the habits and actions of the venomous ver. Here a trachyte dike several miles in length extends westward from Fortificais found in every state of the Union, is tion creek, standing fifty feet above the desirable from the importance of knowing ridge on the north side and fully one hundred and fifty on the south. Much of the wall has fallen over to the lower side, making great piles of debris and loose rock, at the foot of which thousands of rattlesnakes make their winter home. The land is still "public land" and offered to any citizen of the United States complying with the laws relating thereto, but as yet the nearest ranch is two miles below, and that deserted because the snakes would insist upon coming in at the open door or through knot-holes in the floor, and were always to be found in the boot-box.

The main den is a mile from the Baggs Having had some experience with rattlers road, to the left of the largest section of in Montana, Iowa and Minnesota, I was dike still standing. Here the snakes come anxious to know more of them, and ac- from their summer habitat in the valleys cepted an invitation to the famous den at and plains around, and during the fall

months "hole up" for the winter to lie in a comatose state until spring. Our first visit was made early in September.

We were out for experience and trophies and, not being at all familiar with the business, had made such arrangements as seemed advisable under the circumstances. We wished to determine just how far and how high rattlers could strike, and to secure photographs of them in the act if possible. To this end a couple of lengths of open stovepipe were clasped about each

man's legs. and he also wore a pair of rubber boots large enough to fit over the shoes. Each man then took a number and agreed that he would suck the poison from the man with the next number above him, if he were bitten in such a place as not to be able to reach the afflicted part with his own mouth. We. of course, had plenty of whisky, and permanganate of potash for external application in

OUR CAPTIVES WOULD STRIKE MADLY AT ANY MOVING

case of necessity. The day was clear and hot, and the sun beating down on the south side of the dike was almost unbearable. This, we thought, was just the day to find rattlers out sunning themselves, but we soon learned that they could not stand the extreme heat; for to place them in an open box exposed to the full strength of the sun's rays at noonday would kill them off within a half-hour. Neither sound nor slow motion seemed to startle them as much as any quick move

that one might make. Carefully approaching to within a few feet distance, we would make a sudden rush with poles and attempt to rake the snakes from out the den before they could escape to their holes. This plan of action was not altogether satisfactory, for the snakes were often bruised and even cut to pieces in our efforts to get them from under the rocks. We then thought to try fishing, and dangling royal coachman, gray hackle and many other pepular flies before them, but to no purpose.

Finally, we wired a bass hook firmly to a four-foot stick and used this to snag them. The captive, not particularly alarmed, would try to glide farther back into the hole, while the stick was maintained firmly, but not foreibly, just as a trout pole is held when under pressure. After a few moments the snake would begin to loosen up and work toward the outside on a tour of investigation. If it was only

average size, and well hooked near the middle of the body, it could be safely lifted and carried to the corral, cutting all kinds of circles in the air and striking rather uncomfortably close; if a large, heavy specimen of four feet or more, it was necessary to support the weight on a second pole about eight feet in length and heavier, and then to clamp the snake down between the two sticks, to prevent its striking the bearer. This scheme worked to per-

fection, and we soon had a sufficient number of well-preserved specimens in a safe place for such experimental work as we saw fit to indulge in.

At first our captives would strike madly at any moving thing within reach, then. becoming somewhat cowed and short of poison, would hide their heads underneath their coils. One old fellow, being temporarily blind, would strike in all direc-The cause of their blindness is that they have no eyelids and scales drop over their eyes while shedding their skins, and while these scales hang loose they shut off the sight. In another spot there were a dozen or more youngsters but a few hours old, and we thought to excite the mother by tantalizing her young. She, however, seemed to have no regard for them, and thought only of her own safety, while the babes would coil and strike like veterans in self-defense, and when mingled with the others did not seem to recognize the mother. We then ventured near, incased in stovepipe, and found some difficulty in getting the snakes



READY TO STRIKE



DRAWING UP THE TAIL FOR A NEW COIL.

to strike at one so fearless as the wearer under the circumstances. We learned that a rattler can jump according as it is coiled. If folded back and forth and close together so as not to be twisted, it will always strike low and may reach its full length on the ground. Failing of its mark, the head is quickly raised and the tail drawn for a new coil about the foremost part of the body then resting on the ground, for a snake cannot move backward in its tracks. When coiled with one fold above another it usually strikes high, the extreme limit in our experiments being to one's knees, for the nature of the coil usually forces a kink below the middle of the body and no snake can strike beyond its available slack. It is not hard to determine the possibilities of a strike from the nature of the coil, and by studying photographs one can pull the head straight from the coil and determine where the body will kink if at all. Its fangs failing to catch, the snake, not having touched the ground, recovers its former coil and is instantly ready for a second

We wired some cotton to the end of a

stick and saturated it with chloroform, holding it close to a three-footer's head. Immediately it seemed to feel the soothing effects; then, recovering consciousness, it would jerk away, but finally succumbed and lay as if dead. About thirty minutes late it rapidly eame to, and such an erratic perf mance was never before seen; other snak sticks, and almost anything else were bitte. n rapid succession and without any consid ation whatever. We then tried one of the largest specimens, which immediately suspected trouble and tore the cotton from the stick at the first strike, spin-

hooked a wire underneath and pulled the fangs out into full view for careful examination. The deadly poison could be forced up and down through the fang, and resembled water in a ground-glass tube. The forceps, however, were too large to take hold, and our only substitute, a large pair of wire-cutters, was taken in hand. Just at this moment the snake, with a quick jerk, freed bimself.

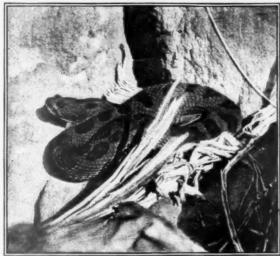
Again administering the chloroform, a little girl from the nearest ranch volunteered to hold the forceps securely clasped to the back of the snake's neck while



OUR COLLECTION

ning it in the air and mixing its poison with the chloroform. After the snake had broken away from us several times, we finally drugged it to sleep. One of the party, taking the snake by the neck and forcing its mouth open by lateral pressure, proceeded to extract the fangs with a pair of forceps. The fangs were as sharp as needles and lay folded back under the roof of the mouth in a sort of loose sleeve so as to be out of the way except in time of need. It being shaped something like a cat's paw, only of smaller section, we easily

operations were resumed with the pliers as well as possible, considering that the edges scarcely came together at all. After the operator had removed the fangs and begun feeling for the poison-bag beneath the nose, to our surprise a second pair of fangs, almost the size of the first, was discovered, and then a third, fourth and fifth pair, growing much smaller, proving that a rattlesnake sheds its fangs as well as its hide, though not necessarily at the same time. Each fang is attached to a sort of double shoulder, alternating in



"IF NOT TWISTED IT WILL ALWAYS STRIKE LOW.

pairs first to the right side and then to the left, and when one pair has served its purpose or been disabled another pair is quickly supplied. Therefore, in removing the fangs to render the snake harmless, it is necessary to remove the entire sack of undeveloped fangs and the poison-bags as well.

Wishing to make sure of the work, we

also removed the four jawbones, and found each of these to have a row of small, sharp teeth pointing backward like the barb of a fish-hook, preventing the escape of the prey, which is always swallowed alive. Each pair of jawbones is but loosely connected in front, while the upper and lower are attached in back by a third pair of bones, making a flexible joint that admits of opening the mouth out flat. The protruding fangs can be driven into any shaped surface large or small, and are so constructed that in jerking away they are pulled under, sinking deeper, and causing an open space to

receive the poison as it runs through a hole in the outside of the fang near the point.

We had a dog along, who, like all other beasts, never had to be taught to avoid the dangerous bite of the rattler, vet, unlike most others, he seemed to enjoy the excitement of killing it. Knowing that one cannot strike when running or when stretched out the full length, he would tease them while coiled, always keeping a safe distance. Then lying quiet a moment to give the snake a chance to glide away, he would suddenly spring forward, seize it by the end of the tail and shake it to pieces. One

of these pieces measuring about eight inches from the head lay as if dead, and it was this fragment that caught the unsuspecting dog full in the nose. Away he went down the gulch as if crazed, while one of the boys followed on a wheel and found him at the creek lying with his face buried in a bank of wet clay and adobe. His whole head was swelled fearfully and pained him



"A LITTLE GIRL VOLUNTEERED TO HOLD THE PORCEPS."



IN A QUIET SPOT.

greatly, but we thought best to let nature take charge of the case, and we thought wisely, for within two or three days the dog left the mud and returned to the ranch ready for another bout.

After taking many snap shots at the snakes, we proceeded to their execution. Holding one at a time firmly to the ground with a stick or boot-heel, it was an easy matter to sever their heads with a small penknife. With some of the largest we cut the spine from underneath, so as to preserve the head intact with the skin.

While this was going on, the rancher who had brought us to the spot thought to hunt out a few exceptionally good specimens to be taken home alive and the more carefully studied. His ten-year-old daughter wished to accompany him and was advised to follow close in his tracks. They had not gone far when she exclaimed in glee, "Oh, papa, you have missed one," and sure enough there lay a four-footer at the girl's feet, coiled and ready to

strike. Seeing the child's danger, he very wisely, and apparently without concern, advised that she retrace her steps slowly. This she did without harm, whereas had she jumped and screamed as the average mortal would have done, she would surely have been bitten.

We soon had five live specimens, which we lifted into a box by means of sticks, and then set about cutting some buffalo grass to soften the boards somewhat. Here we experienced another narrow escape, for we had miscounted, the fifth snake still being at large and not discovered until the very bunch of grass behind which it was coiled was in the grasp of the cutter. Considerate action again saved the day from serious mishap, and this snake, ever after known as "Pete," was treated to a bicycle ride and shown other favors for its inaction. The snake was attracted toward a wheel with open camera-carrying case lying near by, in which it quickly took refuge, thinking it to be a sort of den. We soon had the cover fastened down securely, and, filling a box with headless bodies still writhing and bleeding, we started back to the ranch.

No one seemed anxious to skin the snakes until a young farm-hand offered to



SNAGGING THE RATTLER IN HIS DEN.

undertake the job for one dollar a dozen. While we were still at supper he went forth in the moonlight to remove the box from the buggy, but very soon returned as pale as a ghost and almost speechless, faintly gasping that he did not want the job. It seems that just as he looked over into the box, the snakes rattled and lifted their bleeding stumps up into the pale light in the most ghastly manner, and gave the boy such a scare that he may never entirely recover from it. The task then devolved upon the only one of our party who had had any experience in that line. One after another he ripped them open down the center of the belly with a pair of pocket seissors and stripped off the skin from the head back, while the others rolled the skins in salt or cornmeal for preservation until they could be properly

At ten o'clock that night a gentle rap on the camera box would still bring forth a faint rattle. Not long after, however, Pete was seemingly dead, for the night was cold and the camera box not proof against it. In the morning no response was heard, and on our opening the box Pete fell to the ground apparently lifeless, and as stiff as a stick. A dipper of warm water brought the dead to life again, thus confirming the story of the old woman who gathered a bundle of fagots in the dark and laying them beside the hearth soon found that her sticks were living snakes.

We then nicely warmed our landlady's



cake plate, and allowing Pete to coil thereon, gave it a place in the center of the breakfast-table. As a call-bell he was quite a success, for it was an easy matter to start him rattling, and then the maid would appear, but only to disappear again with even greater alacrity. Poor

Pete, being left outside day and night, passed apparently from death to life and life to death every twenty-four hours for fully six weeks, more than once seeming beyond recall. Finally, when the mercury dropped down toward zero, he refused to be revived, and his skin, measuring four feet seven, is now a trophy in the den of our city club.

After several days' experimental work, we found that the best way to care for the skins was to roll them in salum for a few days, the brine keeping them moist, then to scrape off the muscles and



VERY RESTLESS IN THE HOT SUN



RATTLERS SUNNING THEMSELVES.

tissue with a pair of pocket scissors. If desired, the skins can be put in an alum solution and left there to soak for several days or weeks without harm. The foreign substance having been removed, the skin is again soaked and, after washing the scales clean with soap and water, it should be "squeegeed" to a smooth board with planed surface. The skin will cling to the board naturally, and can be stretched six inches or more in length, being kept perfectly straight and uniform, whereas to work the skin by hand until dry would require several hours' time and would most likely produce curvature of the spine in both the skin and the skinner. A couple of pins should be used every eight inches or so to assist in keeping the skin in place while drying. After two or three days it can be removed and softened by applying

glycerine, then rolled up until wanted.

It will probably occur to my readers that I have been giving the locality which we visited in order to study the rattlesnakes a bad name. No one would be attracted to or feel at ease in a region known to abound in the reptiles unless he went on some such mission as ours.

In justice to Routt county and its vicinity, I feel that it is only right to add that the rattler is quite unknown thereabouts except in one or two places, which are well known and can be avoided. The region is a favorite one with hunters, who spend many weeks there in the summer, and is the home of ranchers who have lived there for years. Few of these people have had any experience whatever with the snakes, and many with whom I spoke had never seen them.





CROMWELL'S DAUGHTER URGING HIM TO REFUSE THE CROWN.

# OLIVER CROMWELL.

By A. J. GADE.

II. - (Conclusion.)

BY degrees the authority of the Parlia- of Cromwell's tact and diplomacy to

ment was established throughout the quiet these wildly excited men, and then it kingdom, but it was to be of short dura- was not done until one of the agitators, tion. It had been gained by calling into Richard Arnell, had been shot in front of existence a power which was now be- his own regiment, and several of the others ginning to revel in its own strength. had been marched off to prison, as a warn-Dissensions arose in the army, and the ing to the rest of the soldiers. The quietsoldiers were clamoring loudly and excitedly ing effect produced was but temporary. for the liberty of England and their own In a very short time the revolutionary rights. This spirit of rebellion incited leaders gave Cromwell plainly to underthe more peaceably inclined to sedition stand that they were determined to have a and anarchy, and in the hopes of quiet- commonwealth and nothing could turn ing and subjugating the soldiers and pre- them from their purpose. To attain this venting further confusion, three meetings result they considered it necessary to get were appointed, the first of which was rid of the King, and rather than be balked held November 15, 1647. It took all in their intentions they would divide the

army, two-thirds of which would follow establish himself more firmly in their affecupon the King, then a prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle, on the Isle of Wight.

Cromwell publicly protested that he had done nothing in the matter; that the first step had been taken without his knowledge, and that he had been compelled to submit to the force of circumstances and to what appeared to be for the good of the people.

He was too profound a politician to lose sight of the consequences of his action in this matter, and no doubt his decision cost him many an anxious moment, but he was forced to choose between two evils, and very naturally took the step which promised the best results for his personal ambition. He reasoned that if the army carried out its threat the country would be plunged into anarchy and only the King's

life would be sacrificed but the lives of traitor, a murderer and a public enemy, many others, and by refusing his aid to the soldiers he would lose his influence over them, and thus be deprived of his strength and the means to carry out his plans.

On the other hand, but one life would be sacrificed-the King's. Once rid of the would-be tyrant and oppressor, the country might hope for a peaceful and stable demands of the fanatics Cromwell would forces and revenues; it directed the police,

them in their undertaking. Cromwell tions, redouble his influence, and make use saw the necessity of being reconciled to of this means to advance his own interests. his soldiers, and finally consented to aid The King would not have been saved in them in carrying out their fearful designs either case. With the army, Cromwell felt that he could accomplish anything-without it, nothing; so he made his choice deliberately, fully realizing all the consequences.

> In order to bring the King to trial it was necessary to create a revolutionary tribunal, as no court could be found that was willing to assume the responsibility of

> > judging a monarch who claimed the "divine right."

The Presbyterians of the House of Commons desired to pass a vote to temporize with the King; but the army made short work of them by excluding a majority by main force; it then closed the House of Lords, because it rejected the proposition to bring him to trial, and shortly afterward the newly created tribunal tried Charles and pronounced him a tyrant, a



confusion; not From the painting presented by Cromwell to Colonel Rich OLIVER CROMWELL.

and condemned him to be beheaded at Whitehall on the 30th of January, 1649just ten days after he first appeared before the tribunal.

What remained of the House of Commons now set about organizing a republican government, with a Council of State as the executive power.

The power of this Council was almost government, and by yielding to the unlimited. It had full control of the national repressed rebellions, imprisoned those who resisted its orders, conducted the relations of the state with foreign powers and watched over the interests of commerce.

The Council met for the first time on the 17th of February, 1649, but refused to sign an engagement approving of all that had been done in the King's trial, and the abolition of the House of Lords. For a time the new government was threatened with dissensions in its very beginning, but through the efforts of Cromwell and Sir Harry Vane, a compromise was effected. The members refused to sanction the past, but agreed to give an oath of fidelity for the future to the House of Commons, the only existing power, and with this the regicides were forced to be content.

Cromwell had now reached a point in his career when it would require all the sagacity and genius he possessed in order to overcome the combined forces arrayed against him. He had kept the hearts of his soldiers, but he had incurred the enmity of nearly every other class of citizens. Cavaliers, Roundheads, Presbyterians, Catholics, English, Irish and Scotch alike were now opposed to him, and it is significant of his great strength of character and resolution that he was able to crush everything that crossed his path, and eventually make himself more absolute a monarch than England had ever known.

England soon settled into a condition of apathy toward the new government, but in Ireland and Scotland the royalists were still rampant, and Cromwell found it necessary to take his army (of which he was now the general in name as well as in fact) to Ireland to subdue the hot-headed and warm-hearted



DANIEL, CROMWELL'S PORTER.



From the painting by Vandyck. CHARLES I.

been proclaimed King Charles II. Here one of his most glorious victories was achieved, on the field of Dunbar, the 3d of September, 1650, and this was succeeded a year later by an equally brilliant one inhabitants of at Worcester, the 3d of September, 1651. that unhappy Shortly afterward, Cromwell returned to country. In a London in triumph. Four commissioners, few months delegated by Parliament, met him near Ireland was Aylesbury, to congratulate him on his succonquered as cesses, his prudence and good manageit had never ment, and to inform him that his presence been con- was needed in "great and important" quered be- consultation, concerning the further settlefore, and ment of the Commonwealth. Upon enter-Cromwell be- ing London he was received with still took himself greater honors, and though he modestly to Scotland, ascribed his great success, first to God, and where Charles under Him to his superb army, it was Stuart had plain that his heart swelled with pride allow him to be blinded to the folly of thereafter govern alone. being carried away by his successes, and Accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1653,

and exultation. Had Cromwell been a invested. Cromwell saw its weakness and weaker man, his head would have been faults, and recognized the difficulty of completely turned with the flattery and attaining the height of his ambitions while attentions which were showered upon him, hampered by such a disturbing element, but his practical common sense would not so he decided to dissolve Parliament and

through it all he kept a cool head and an after numerous debates, arguments and outward air of humility. From this time dissensions, Cromwell took matters in his Cromwell was acknowledged to be at the own hands and dissolved the Parliament by head of public affairs in England, and he military force, amid scenes of great consoon made his power felt in all directions. fusion and excitement, but such was the Knowing that the glory of the country power of the man that none dared resist would be his own, he desired to make it him. The people of England were more



CHARLES I. ERECTING HIS STANDARD AT NOTTINGHAM.

the greatest and most powerful nation on relieved than otherwise at the forcible exearth, and he succeeded in doing so. pulsion of this Parliament, and Cromwell's The foreign powers learned to dread and boldness and daring met with more admirespect the Commonwealth. France and ration than censure. Spain became rivals in their efforts to secure an alliance with England, and Cromwell's it was necessary for him to have some princes and sovereigns.

To carry out the schemes he had in view, favor was eagerly courted by all civilized semblance of authority, and he immediately set about convoking another Parliament, Meanwhile the Long Parliament had consisting of one hundred and forty memdegenerated into the "Rump," which was bers, the most of whom were devoted to becoming intolerable to the people for the his interests. This was called the "Bareweak manner in which it exercised the bones Parliament," in ridicule of one of its extraordinary power with which it was members by the name of Praise God Barebones. Its existence was of short duration. It undertook to become an independent power and lost sight of the man who had called it together by a few strokes of his pen. But Cromwell was not idle, and the Parliament was doomed as soon as he saw it struggling to exist alone. On December 12, 1653, a number of the members devoted to Cromwell held a consultation, the result of which was the surrender by Parliament of its authority to the power that had created it—Oliver Cromwell.

Four days after, the 16th of December, a great procession took place. The lord commissioners, judges and aldermen in their gorgeous robes and state carriages led the way, passing between two rows of soldiery. Following came Cromwell with the principal officers of the army. When this brilliant pageant arrived at Westminster Hall, it entered the Court of Chancery, and as soon as the assembly was seated, Major-General Lambert announced the voluntary dissolution of Parliament, and in the name of the army and the three nations humbly petitioned the Lord-General to accept the office and title of Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

This was the object toward which Cromwell had been bending all his energies, but he tried to make it appear as though



CROMWELL'S WIFE.



From the painting by L. Somers.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

he was greatly surprised and was not expecting such honors, and apparently hesitated about undertaking such a charge. The Parliament he had called together had served his purpose, and he was now legally invested with the right and title to govern as he saw fit. There had been some idea of conferring upon him the title of "king," but, much as Cromwell desired that title, he knew that it would not be prudent to accept it at that time. Affairs in England were not yet ripe for a return to monarchy, so he preferred to have the country still considered a commonwealth, though it was in truth a despotism and governed by the sword in the hands of a despot-whose sagacity and prudence, however, were too great to allow him to oppress those whom he ruled.

Under Cromwell's able administration England became the most formidable power in the world. If an Englishman suffered insult or injury in any country, from any person, whether great or small, he was quickly avenged. Religious persecutors on the Continent trembled and ceased their persecutions upon the stern command of the Lord Protector.



CROMWELL'S RLDEST SON.

power firm.

weary him, and he wished to share his great responsibility with a Parliament, that would relieve his mind and satisfy the wants of the people. It was wonderful that he bore up so well under the difficulties, opposition and even attempts at assassination that he had to encounter. It is not strange that even his great mind and courage faltered occasionally, LADY FALCONBERG, CROMWELL'S as we find it recorded they

him to have a Parliament that would vorite preacher of Cromwell's, to draw up spontaneously impose the crown upon him, a petition to and in the latter part of 1656 he found this effect: himself in possession of such a one. It "That they was cringing, servile and thoroughly had hazarddevoted to his interests. He felt that the ed their lives long-looked-for opportunity had come, and against monlost no time in bringing matters to a crisis. By this time the politicians and public had were still both reached the state of mind when they ready to do would have welcomed a return to monarchy, so in deeven with Cromwell as king. Some were fense of the of the opinion that the instant he attempted liberty of to ascend the throne, belonging rightfully the nation, to Charles Stuart, it would result in his and that own irrevocable downfall, and they waited having obeagerly for the fruition of their hopes.

Cromwell aimed to have it appear as some great

Nevertheless though the crown was forced upon him, and Cromwell was that he accepted it only as a matter of duty hated by many and for the good of the people. His plans and feared by would have been successful, had it not been all of his sub- for the one party he dared not offend. jects, and noth- The army, that hitherto had stood by him ing but his in- so loyally, was destined to be the means domitable will of frustrating his dearest hopes.

and unceasing Parliament had already prepared a docuenergy kept his ment requesting him to accept the crown and assume the title of king. On the 30th By degrees of April, 1657, it was read to Cromthe people of well, who deferred giving his answer until England began he had time for "prayer and considerato yearn for tion"; the truth was, he dared not accept what best suited their needs-a monarchy, it until he saw what opposition would be under the control of Parliament. Crom- raised. The leading officers of the army well saw this, and wished to bring about had refused their signatures to the docusuch a result with himself as king. The ment, and his brother-in-law, Desborough, strain he was constantly under began to and his son-in-law, Fleetwood, had also

refused to countenance it, believing that his accession to the throne would result in the downfall of the Protector, and his entire family, including themselves.

While Cromwell was "considering," Desborough consulted Colonel Pride, the same man who had, under Cromwell's order, driven the whole Presbyterian party out of the House of Commons in 1648, and he vol-

did, beneath the load he had to bear. unteered to put an effectual check upon To bring about such a condition of affairs, Cromwell's acceptance of the title of king. Cromwell knew it would be necessary for. He succeeded in getting Dr. Owen, a fa-

> archy and served in



COSTUME OF CROMWELL'S TIME.



DAUGHTER.

men endeavors to bring the nation again agreed upon by Cromwell and his Parliaunder the old servitude, by pressing their ment. The two houses were restored, the General to take upon him the title and government of a King, in order to destroy him of the Protector, and he was given the and weaken the bonds of those who were right of appointing his successor. He was bly desired that the Parliament would dis- and all that England now required to make countenance all such persons and endeavors it a monarchy was hereditary succession and continue steadfast to their old course, for which they, for their parts, were most ready to lay down their lives." This pe- any king that England had ever had, but tition was signed by two colonels, seven his insatiable ambition refused to be satlieutenant-colonels, eight majors and sixteen captains, and presented before Parliament, while it was awaiting Cromwell's answer.

government was concentrated in the hands faithful to the public-they therefore hum-inaugurated the second time as Protector, and the title of king.

In reality, Cromwell was greater than isfied with anything less than the title, and he never ceased to hope and work for this object.



From the painting by Cooper. CROMWELL AT THE BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR.

Cromwell, whose spies and agents were stationed everywhere, knew of this the moment it occurred. He immediately sent for Fleetwood and upbraided him bitterly for allowing such a petition to be presented, saying he (Fleetwood) knew very well that he would not have accepted the crown without the consent of the army.

When the House of Commons assembled, Cromwell made a speech, in which he refused to undertake the government with the title of king, giving as his reason that, after grave and due consideration, his

Cromwell displayed fine judgment in selecting the House of Commons, under the new constitution, but he had considerable difficulty with the House of Lords. Owing to the sentiments of the peers of the realm, he had been compelled to fill his upper house with new men, who had made themselves conspicuous during the revolution. This was displeasing to every one concerned, for a House of Lords composed of dravmen, shoemakers and tradesmen commanded no respect and excited much ridicule. The two houses became involved conscience would not permit him to do so. in a quarrel; there was a revolt among Shortly after this, a new constitution was the Republicans against the restoration of the three powers, and at last the condition His daughter, Lady Claypole, to whom which he did on the 4th of February, conduct. God be the judge between you and me. "

kind was suspected, and the conspirators and earnestly.

of affairs became such that Cromwell de- he was most tenderly attached, died just cided to dissolve Parliament once more, four weeks before her father. From the time of her death, Cromwell was much 1658, after making a short speech in which broken in health and spirit. He had been he severely denounced that body for its in poor health for a long time. He had In closing he said, "And let suffered from various attacks of fever during his campaign in Ireland and Scotland. and his strong constitution had been under-For a time there was great excitement mined. He became subject to gout, gravel, and confusion. Insurrections rose in differ- and liver troubles, and suffered much with ent parts of the country, plots were formed insomnia. Shortly after Lady Claypole's to assassinate Cromwell, and all sorts of death, he was attacked with a violent conspiracies were afoot. Cromwell's police, intermittent fever which ended his life. however, ever vigilant and on the alert, In his last hours, his thoughts turned once were always present where danger of any more to religion, and he prayed frequently He finally fell into a



CROMWELL'S HOUSE IN CLERKENWELL CLOSE.

execution under another High Court of Justice of Cromwell's own selection. He was pitiless and relentless toward his enemies, and made short work of them. Such treatment checked the bravest of his wonderful that no actual attempt at assas- and an indomitable will can attain. sination was ever made upon him.

a few months later.

were promptly arrested and thrown into stupor, from which he never awoke, and prison to await trial, condemnation and he died between three and four in the afternoon on the 3d of September, 1658.

Cromwell's career was indeed a remarkable series of great achievements. It has never been the good fortune of any other man of so few eminent qualities of body foes, but only added to the fear and or mind to rise to such a height or to be so hatred with which he was already regarded. uniformly successful in such daring under-Realizing this, Cromwell took every pre- takings, and he must forever remain a caution for his own safety, even wearing a unique and powerful example upon the steel shirt under his clothes, and it is background of time, of what perseverance all his faults, he was a truly great and This was Cromwell's last Parliament. broad-minded man, and as such compels After it, he governed alone till his death, the admiration of all who are capable of judging him without prejudice.



INTRODUCTION.

government sustain relationship, one to the

other, the highest in education must have to do with the highest in government. If national enlightenment contributes to a higher and better national life, the state's chief agent for its proper guidance must be a potent factor in its public life. If humanity, in its slow and tortuous progress toward a higher civilization, counts as its ally a power by which, one by one, the problems of that civilization are resolved, humanity and this allied power must, in due time, come to have interests and aspirations which bind them irrevocably together.

On the one hand, the university, as

If education and university as an ally of humanity in its struggle for advancement; and on the other, democracy, the highest ideal of human achievement; democracy the only possibility of a true national life; democracy the glorious and golden sun lighting up the dark places of all the world.

> II. THE UNIVERSITY.

The word "university" does not suggest the same idea

to every one who hears or speaks it. Sometimes it stands for "college," and rightly so, for the college, like the university, may be "an association of men for the purpose of study." Sometimes it means everything; sometimes nothan institution of the government; the ing. But, whatever else it may or may university as the guide of the people; the not suggest, we may not overlook the

peculiar circumstances in connection with tinctive mark of a real university. which it had its origin.

Two points are connected with the origin of the university which continue to characterize it:

(1) The earliest history of the first universities shows that they were guilds or associations of men, organized in large measure for self-protection. Here, in fact, was the beginning of that spirit which has now pervaded every class or trade of men. These associations were "spontaneous confederations," at times of "aliens on a foreign soil," at other times of natives, and in still other cases, of the two com-The rector was chosen by the students, and under his leadership they secured from the community privileges which they were denied as individuals, and compelled even the professors to be deferential. The university had its birth in the democratic idea, and from the day of its birth this democratic character has continued. What, in many instances, has seemed to be the lawlessness of students and the independence of instructors, is to be considered from the point of view of the democratic spirit which gave birth to the university and has characterized every true university. In no other sphere, moreover, did men of different nationalities and different ranks in life, mingle together so freely.

(2) But, again, the university had its origin in the desire to make use of new methods of instruction, whereby greater independsecured. In the schools of the church, argue, that is, to discuss different opinions. The method had been very simple, to be sure, yet very monotonous: the instructor gave that which he had been given; the pupil received it as it had come down the centuries. This method is still in vogue in some institutions which are under ecclesiastical control. But in the birthperiod of the university, the revival of the kind, civic or ecclesiastical. study of logic gave rise to the introduction and made absurd in some forms of its of instruction from the one deadly and deadening method of the past, and made possible in later centuries the freedom of the work of the college, the secondary expression which is to-day the most dis-school, and the elementary school (with the

three birthmarks of a university are, therefore, self-government, freedom from ecclesiastical control, and the privilege of free utterance. And these, certainly, give it the right to proclaim itself an institution of the people, an institution born of the democratic spirit.

ITS NATURE-DEMOCRATIC. Such being its origin, we may ask ourselves whether it has essen-

tially changed its nature in the development through which ten or more centuries have carried it. The proper restriction in the use of the term must now be applied. What is a university to-day? I accept, with modification, a common definition: A self-governing association of men for the purpose of study; an institution privileged by the state for the guidance of the people; an agency recognized by the people for resolving the problems of civilization which present themselves in the development of civilization. According to this definition only those institutions are universities, in which men are associated (thus excluding elementary and secondary schools, and, likewise, colleges, conducted for the training of boys and girls in various stages of advancement); in which definite and distinct effort is put forth to guide the people in the decision of questions that from time to time confront them, and to furnish guides and leaders in ence of expression and thought might be the different callings of life, in whom the people may have full confidence; in which there had never been an opportunity to facilities are furnished and encouragement is afforded to grapple with the great problems of life and thought in the worlds of matter and of mind, with the sole purpose of discovering truth, whatever bearing that discovery may have upon other supposed truth. This requires men of the greatest genius, equipment of the highest order, and absolute freedom from interference of any

The university is naturally the seat of the of a new spirit which, although exaggerated highest educational work, but the word "highest" requires definition. It is the development, nevertheless freed the work highest function of the university to prepare leaders and teachers for every field of activity. It will include, therefore,

ducted either, on the one hand, as practicework in connection with which teachers may be trained, or, on the other hand, as laboratory-work in connection with which effort is being made to work out the solution of important problems, or to secure a more perfect type of work. The sympathies of the true university will be so broad as to bring it into touch with educational they do not come out of the people. problems of every grade.

The university thus described is an integral part of the public school system. The state, by granting its charter, makes it comes from the state itself or from private As a public institution it may not detach itself from the various forms of educational or legislative work conducted under state patronage. Its ideals control the development of all that falls below it. In educational work influence exerts itself from above downward more effectually than from below upward. The university, therefore, may not stand aloof; nor may the colleges and schools shut themselves away from its strong and revivifying influence. There may be no organic connection. In most cases such organic connection is unsuch stronger than merely formal connection could possibly become.

The university is an institution of the people; it must, therefore, be "privileged," and in many instances supported, by the people. In the latter case, it must be influenced by the changes which the people may undergo in their opinions. But the people must remember that whenever, for any reason, the administration of their rank of universities so long as there con-triumphantly secure than ever before. tinues to exist to any appreciable extent the factor of coercion. The state has no more right than the church to interfere with the search for truth, or with its promulgation when found. The state and the peal is to the public will; but the judge to

kindergarten work), if this work is con- and colleges for the training of youthful minds, and for the spreading of a certain kind of general intelligence, and in these it may choose what special coloring shall be given to the instruction. This is proper, for example, in the military schools of the state and in the theological schools of the church, but such schools are not universities. They do not represent the people;

> THE UNIVERSITY AND LIFE.

The university touches life, every phase of life, at every point. It en-

a public institution whether its support ters into every field of thought to which the human mind addresses itself. fixed abode far away from man, for it goes to those who cannot come to it. It is shut in behind no lofty battlement, for it has no enemy which it would ward off. Strangely enough, it vanquishes its enemies by inviting them into close association with itself. The university is of the people and for the people, whether considered individually or collectively.

> THE DEMOCRACY.

Democracy means in general the supremacy of the people, govern-

necessary. The bond is spiritual and as ment for and by those governed, coöperative government. The democracy of Greece, and the democracy of a century ago in our own land, were stages in the evolution which has been taking place from the beginning of man's history on earth. Wherever the industrial spirit has prevailed as opposed to the predatory, this evolution still continues, and will continue until it includes within its grasp the entire world.

The essential principles in democracy institution, or the instruction in any one of are: equality, and responsibility to the its departments, is changed by an influence public will. Opposed to these stands the from without-whenever effort is made to class system of absolutism. Everywhere and dislodge an officer or a professor, because during all time, the struggle has gone slowly the political sentiment of the majority has on, but more and more certainly democundergone a change, at that moment the racy has made her way, and, absorbing institution has ceased to be a university; from her enemy all that was good, she and it cannot again take its place in the stands to-day more firmly and more

> DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

Democracy implies a government in which the last ap-

church alike may have their own schools whom final appeal may be made must be

people must be an educated people. Edu- pect to receive from the university? cation, indeed, must be the first and foreadvocate of democracy to-day would achave in themselves an innate and instinctive deep impressions on my mind. does not give wisdom.'

sponsible for the trust confided in them.

DEMOCRACY AND RELIGION.

Democracy has nothing to do with religion, and yet every-

Nothing with the specific form in which the religious feeling or religious teaching shall express itself, but everything in making provision for the undisturbed exercise of religious liberty. Where dense ignorance exists, there is no demand for such liberty. It is only where intelligence asserts itself, when education has done its work. that the privilege of religious freedom is demanded. With the church, as such, democracy knows no relation; with morality and righteousness in individual and in nation, democracy is deeply concerned. Religion itself does not always conduce to morality and righteousness, nor is intelligence in every case a guarantee. But enlightenment of mind and soul, whatever be the single or joint agency that produces it, is the only sure safeguard against that which is demoralizing and degrading. Education, therefore, becomes a factor, in connection with religion, in securing for democracy the very food on which its life depends.

The question I desire to answer is this: What relation does the university sustain to democracy? I have briefly prepared the way for the statement of the question. It may be considered in two forms, according as the point of view is that of the university or that of democracy.

What part is the university to play in the great drama of cooperative govern-

What contribution toward its growth and

an intelligent and educated judge. The further evolution may self-government ex-

I trust that I may be pardoned at this most policy of democracy. It is the point if, for a moment, I digress. As a foundation which underlies all else. No student, for many years, of the Old Testament, the thought and the forms of cept Rousseau's opinion that the people thought of the ancient Hebrews have made wisdom. All will agree with Lord Arthur course of their long-continued history they Russell "that the multiplicity of ignorance passed through nearly every form of life from that of savages to that of highest How, then, as a matter of fact, shall a civilization, and lived under nearly every democracy administer itself? By accept- form of government from the patriarchal ing the guidance of those who have been through the tribal, the monarchical and prepared to lead, and by holding them re- the hierarchical. The history of no other nation furnishes parallels of so varied or so suggestive a character. I beg the privilege of drawing my form of expression from their history; and I do so with the more interest, because to all men who have religious sympathies, whether Jew or Christian, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, these forms of expression are familiar, and by all they are held sacred. Democracy has been given a mission to the world; one of no uncertain character. I wish to show that the university is the prophet of this democracy, and, as well, its priest, and its philosopher; that, in other words, the university is the messiah of the democracy; its to-be-expected deliverer.

> THE UNIVERSITY THE PROPHET, THAT IS, THE SPOKESMAN, OF DEMOCRACY.

(1) Demoeraev, if it contin-

ue, must include the masses, and maintain their sympathy and interest. But as a system it is the product of a long period of evolution, and as such, is not a simple system. It is, indeed, already somewhat cumbersome and complex. The principles which underlie it need constant and repeated statement by those whose statement will make deep impression. Although intended to be the expression of the popular mind, it is the outcome of movements which have been in operation fifty centuries or more. It is the result of the operation of laws of life which antedate the existence of man himself. Of the history of these movements, and of the character of these laws, the popular mind is for the most part ignorant. This history must be told over and over again, and the principles made stand.

(2) Democracy has not yet been unified. Unmistakable traces exist of the survivals of past ages. The weight of the multitude which it must carry renders progress slow in any case.

(3) scarcely yet begun to understand itself. It is comparatively so young and untried, the real experiment has been of so short duration, that it could not be otherwise. Democracy needs teachers, who shall say: Know thyself; messengers, who shall bring light to shine upon dark places. There is great danger that the next step, at any time, may be a wrong step. Some such wrong steps have already been taken; and history shows the terrible cost of being compelled to go back and start anew. Democracy is now able to walk alone, but not infrequently something occurs which leads us to think that there has not yet been time enough to learn how a fair and an even balance may at all times be maintained.

Democracy seems to be in the ascendancy; but the impartial student of extended; no word of sympathy, until the the situation sees many and great fields not yet occupied, while those already occupied are hardly more than nominally possessed. We have democracy in government, to be sure, but if it is a good thing rebuke must be heard whenever corruption in government, it must be equally good in social relations of various kinds, in art one will dispute. But of no one of them may it be said to have taken full possession. And even in the realm of government how slight, comparatively, is the progress of the last century among the nations. The occupation of these fields, not by conquest, but by invitation, would greatly strengthen democracy in the places now occupied. Who will persuade the nations to prepare enough to be expressed. the invitation? Who will induct democracy into these new fields of arts and literature The prophet, whose discerning eye reads and science? There must be teachers who the thought in the heart of democracy know democracy and at the same time itself, expressed in heart-throbs, reaching literature or science, and who, in due to the very depths of human experiencetime, will bring about the union which the prophet, I say, will then formulate the promises to the world so much for human

(5) Democracy has great battles yet to fight. Every step forward is in the tation. (a) The past must be interpreted

very plain, that all who hear may under-face of deadliest opposition. Her enemies are those who sit on thrones and command great armies. Christianity may be democratic, but the church is too frequently hostile to the application of democratic principles. These battles, moreover, must be fought with words, not swords. The truth is, democracy has pen is far the more effective weapon. There will be many battles; some of them will be long drawn out. The mutterings of war may now be heard in many quarters, but in the end, prophetic weapons will win the victory.

> (6) Democracy is, at times, corrupt. Under the guise of lovalty to her best interests. those in whose hands she has intrusted herself in loving-kindness, assault and seduce her. Shame and reproach fall upon her. She must be cleansed and purified before she may again take up her great and glorious work for all the world with a certain hope of success. She has exhibited a fatal weakness; the result will be ruinous. Sharp and stern words must be spoken by the prophet whose keen eye sees the situation and its dangers. No pity may be evil has been mended. The lesson is bitter and full of shame, but the effect will be progress, if the chastisement be severe enough. The clear voice of prophetic rears its head to public gaze.

(7) Democracy surely has a mission; and and literature and science. That its in- if so, that mission, in a word, is righteousness. fluence has been exerted in these fields, no It is an interesting fact that all the great religious truths were worked out in the popular mind before they were formulated by the thinkers. The world is waiting for the working out of the doctrine of national righteousness through democracy, and no effort to formulate the doctrine beforehand will avail. But the day is coming when the thought will have become tangible The popular mind will not be able to do this service. teaching which will make earth indeed a paradise.

(8) Democracy, therefore, needs interpre-

in order that its lesson may be learned--its present be cared for, the future will take mistakes avoided. Democracy's greatest danger is, that there may be failure to maintain the closest connection with the past. Such connection is necessary for the sake of comparison. Without such comparison we may never know our own position. Every event of past history has contained a message. Every life has been an utterance. These events and lives are to be treated as object-lessons which we are to contemplate and by contemplation to learn how righteousness may be found. The rise and fall of nations, the growth and decay of institutions, the temporary influences of great characters, as interpreted in the light of the present, constitute the basis for all better understanding and all better execution of the democratic idea.

(b) The present itself must be known and interpreted. Its currents and crosscurrents, while in large measure the result of forces set in movement far up the stream, must be estimated anew with each dawn of day. The shallows and depths are never the same on two successive days. The charts noting danger signals must be prepared with each turn of the tide of public opinion. And, on the other hand, the slightest turn in the direction of promise is to be encouraged. It is often the smallest variation from the ordinary that proves to be the precursor of greatest the sharp end of the wedge.

care of itself.

The university, I contend, is this prophet of democracy; the agency established by heaven itself to proclaim the principles of democracy.

It is in the university that the best opportunity is afforded to investigate the movements of the past and to present the facts and principles involved before the

It is the university that, as the center of thought, is to maintain for democracy the unity so essential for its success.

The university is the prophetic school out of which come the teachers who are to lead democracy in the true path.

It is the university that must guide democracy into the new fields of arts and literature and science.\*

It is the university that fights the battles of democracy, its war-cry being, "Come, let us reason together."

It is the university that goes forth with buoyant spirit to comfort and give help to those who are downcast, taking up its dwelling in the very midst of squalor and distress.

It is the university that, with impartial judgment, condemns in democracy the spirit of corruption which now and again lifts up its head and brings scandal upon democracy's fair name.

The university is the prophet who is to reform; for true reform always begins with hold high the great ideal of democracy, its If the mission for righteousness, and by repeated

<sup>\*</sup>It is interesting to note that President Harper's definition of a university seems rather to apply to a great modern magazine than to the university as we know it. The magazine is conducted by the people absolutely in the best interests of the people. Of this edition of THE COSMOPOLITAN three hundred and fifty thousand copies will be printed. That means easily two million readers—two million students of all that the ablest minds of the world can offer them in science, art, education, history, fiction, economics. The editor is the "president" whom these students elect to administer their instruction. If he betrays his trust, through desire of money, personal advantage of any kind, or influence, or to advance the interests of personal friends, the students desert and go off to another university. It is to his advantage at all times to guard the best interests of his two million readers; and as they are scattered in every state and territory, this means practically the best interests of the United States. Here is the ideal university which pays a small fortune to a great thinker like Tolstoi to go off alone and think his best thoughts for the benefit of the public. Here is the ideal forum in which men of all political opinions and of every kind of science put forth their conscientious thoughts. But one question is asked of them. Have you labored on this and are you sincere? If so, it matters not what your views; they will be part of that free discussion by which alone we can reach truth. So should the universities, of which President Harper speaks, be! But are they? Are not many of them wrapped up in the prejudices of the centuries? Do they not refuse to permit even their own curricula to be considered in the light of the requirements made by modern life, or on any other basis than the traditious which the centuries have handed down to them? President Harper's ideal is a noble one. All will pray that it will soon become more of a reality and less the dream of a man of high ideals. Meanwhile the new university, the evolution of the century, the low-priced modern magazine, with its two million readers, in comparison with whom the numbers of the greatest universities become insignificant. will continue its work of education.-EDITOR.

formulation of the ideal, by repeated presentation of its claims, make it possible for the people to realize in tangible form the thought which has come up from their deepest heart.

The university, I maintain, is the prophetic interpreter of democracy-the prophet of her past, in all its vicissitudes; the prophet of her present, in all its complexity; the prophet of her future, in all its possibilities.

Among the prophets of olden times, some were mere soothsayers who resorted to the ministration of music in order to arouse themselves into excited frenzy. Some were dreaming seers, as much awake when sleep settled down upon their eyes as they were asleep to all that was about them in their waking moments. Some were priests whom the prophetic spirit had aroused but had not wholly subjugated. Some were the greatest souls the world ever knew, whose hearts were touched by the spirit of the living God, whose eyes were open to visions of divine glory, whose arms were steeled by the courage born of close communion with higher powers.

It is just so with universities. Some are universities only in name; some, forgetting the circumstances of their birth, may indeed be arrayed against democracy. The true university, like the true prophet, will be faithful to its antecedents, and, therefore, faithful to democracy.

But

priest is

THE UNIVERSITY IS ALSO THE PRIEST OF DEMOCRACY.

found only in association with religion. Is democracy a religion? No. Has democracy a religion? Yes; a religion with its god, its altar and its temple; with its code of ethics, and its creed. Its god is mankind, humanity; its altar, home; its temple, country. The one doctrine in democracy's creed is the brotherhood, and consequently the equality, of man; its system of ethics is contained in a single word-righteousness.

The prophet in history has always been a hero; he has been applauded for his boldness and for his idealistic visions. The priest, on the other hand, has generally been thought a cunning worker, and while his shrewdness has been appreciated, his ambition has been feared and dreaded. In widely diverse ideas; in holding up the

modern times, as in most ancient days, the prophet and priest have become more and more closely identified, in spirit and in work; but the difference is still a marked

The religion of democracy is an eclectic religion. It has absorbed many of the best features of various religions, and systems of philosophy.

It is a broad religion, including wide variety of belief and practice. nevertheless, a definite religion, representing a clearly defined tendency of expression, both in feeling and in action.

It is a world-religion; but the world, in great part, must be changed before its acceptance will be general.

The university leads those who place themselves within its influence, whether they live inside or outside university walls, to enter into close communion with their own This is possible only where opportunity is afforded for meditative leisure. The university guild, of all the guilds of workingmen, has been most successful in securing that leisure for the contemplative consideration of society, and nature, and of all that constitutes life, here and beyond, without which mankind can never become acquainted with itself. And for this reason the university is in deep sympathy with every legitimate effort, made by other guilds of workingmen, to secure shorter hours of labor, and longer hours for self-improve-Communion with self, study of self, is, when rightly understood, communion with God and study of God.

Enlightenment means pure purpose and holy enthusiasm; these make loyalty to truth and true loyalty. That religion which blindly accepts what is thrust upon it, is not re'igion, but superstition. That patriotism wh ch knows not what it serves or for what it is intended, is not patriotism, but ignorant servility. Patriotism, to be a virtue, must be intelligent; must know why it is exactsed and for what. every man is equal in the work of administering the country's business. Only those who are the best can best serve her interests.

Here the priestly service of the university is most necessary, in mediating between party and party, between this opinion and that; in mingling together, as in a crucible,

feeling.

rendered by the university in that most profound act of worship (in the broadest his thought beyond home and country to humanity at large, mankind. As in ordinary religions, the great majority, perhaps, do not transcend the altar, or at all events the temple, their vision being so home and country, for the most part, exhaust the feelings of most of the adherents of democracy's religion. But the priest, whose greatest duty is to enlarge the vision of his followers, takes infinite trouble to teach men that the ties of humanity are not limited to those of home and country, but extend to all the world. For all men are brothers. Human kind is And now the university stands as mediator between one country and another far remote. Her service is to extend to its utmost limits the bond of connection which will enable nation to commune closely with nation. More solemn and significant than ever before, is the consecration which now includes republies and kingdoms and empires. The inner secrets of the soul of humanity (not a single man), of mankind (and not a nation), are the subjects of study and of proclamation.

The university then is a priest, established to act as mediator, oin the religion of democracy, wherever mediation may be possible; established to lead the souls of men and nations into close communion with the common soul c' all humanity; established to stand apart from other institutions, and at the same time to mingle closely with the constituent elements of the people; established to introduce whoand present, whether solved or still un-

standard of consecration to truth and to groveled about in the mire of covetousness truth only; in unveiling the history of and pollution, encouraging men to sin, that the past, with its strange secrets of suc- they, the priests, might have the sincessful and unsuccessful experience. With- offering; some were perfunctory officials out such work, the service in the temple with whom the letter of service was allwould be a bewildering discord of unat- sufficient; some were true mediators betuned elements, out of which no harmony tween man and God, and teachers of the or song would come, to lift the soul to holiest truths; some of them, in their higher and purer bursts of patriotic ministrations of divine things, reached so near to God himself as to exhibit in their But greater service yet, if possible, is lives and thoughts the very essence of divinity.

It is just so with universities. sense) which man performs when he lifts are blind to the cry of a suffering humanity; some are exclusive and shut up within themselves; but the true university, the university of the future, is one the motto of which will be: Service for mankind, wherever mankind is, within scholastic walls, but, limited that God himself is forgotten; so just as well, without those walls, and in the world at large.

> THE UNIVERSITY, THE PHILOSOPHER OF DEMOCRACY.

Some, perhaps many, will deny that democracy has a religion;

but no one will deny that democracy has a philosophy, and the university, I contend, is the philosopher of democracy. space permits only the briefest statement of this proposition.

It was not always possible in the Old Testament economy to draw a sharp line between the work of the prophet, of the priest, and of the philosopher or sage. The work of the sage entered into that of both priest and prophet. The prophetic ranks were often recruited from those of the priests.

But in spite of some confusion and interchange, there was a marked distinction. The prophet was the idealist; the priest, the formalist; the sage, the humanist. The prophet's thought centered on the nation; the priest's, on the church; the sage's, on the world.

From our modern point of view, the prophet might be called the preacher; the priest, the trainer or teacher; the sage, the thinker.

The situation in which democracy finds ever will into all the mysteries of the past herself to-day makes serious demands for severe thinking. By severe thinking I mean honest and unbiased consideration of Among the priests of olden time, some all the facts which relate to democracy.

Valuable contributions toward the criticism of democracy have been made by De Tocqueville, by Sir Henry Maine and by Mr. Lecky, but in each case the vision was greatly restricted and cut short. Only one or two specific statements concerning democracy have yet been made which pass unchallenged.

The philosophic treatment of the movement has received many important contributions, but, taken altogether, they form only the beginning of the philosophic work which is urgently demanded. This work lies along three lines.

1. The origin of democracy is still a subject of profound inquiry, and in connection with the questions of origin are those of ancient democracies, and their connection with other ancient systems. The history of all this, so far as it includes the main facts, is tolerably well known; but the philosophy of this history is still a subject for investigation.

2. For another division of the work, must be assigned the formulation of the laws or principles of democracy. With one or two of these we are fairly familiar; but, in detail, the work is still the work of the future.

3. That which is immediate and pressing are the special problems of democracy; problems which have been immediate and pressing throughout its history; and for the solution of which any formulation of laws must wait. These problems concern almost every point for which democracy is supposed to stand. These furnish the work of the day, and with these the philosopher, whoever he may be, or whatever he may be, must engage himself. These problems are so old, and so constantly before us, that they scarcely need mention; and yet the longer their solution is delayed, the more serious becomes their importance.

Socialism, or the extreme and exaggerated form of democracy, threatens to deprive democracy of many of her best friends, and, unless checked, bids fair to do incalculable injury to the movement for popular government.

(2) The rapid increase of population in the larger cities, and the character of this population, has raised the question whether, in these cases, democracy is able to deal with municipal government, whatever ad-

vantages it may have in state and national government.

(3) The numbers of the people have greatly increased in a hundred years. Did the democracy of a century ago contemplate that one hundred millions of people were to be governed by themselves? Whatever democracy may do in countries like Switzerland, the problem which presents itself in America, or even in France, is, on account of the vast numbers concerned, something most perplexing.

(4) Great wealth has come to a few men here and there within the past three or four decades, and the relation of this accumulated wealth to democratic institutions and to democratic life has still to be determined. In a monarchy or an aristocracy there is place for men of wealth. How is it in a democracy? Here, likewise, there must be place for such, but what shall it be, and by what determined?

(5) Corporations. What, too, shall democracy finally determine concerning the existence of the great business corporations, which, to such an extent, now control the commercial life of the nation? These are not survivals from an aristocracy. They are the product of democracy. Democracy herself is responsible for them. How will she adjust herself to them and them to herself?

(6) The law-making bodies of democracy are gradually losing strength and prestige. Another quarter of a century of deterioration, another quarter of a century without radical modification of the present plan, will put popular government in a position which will be embarrassing in the extreme.

(7) Thus far, democracy seems to have found no way of making sure that the strongest men should be placed in control of the country's business. Men confessedly weak, whose private business has been a failure, are too frequently the men who are intrusted with the care of the nation's affairs. Especially has the diplomatic and consular service of democracy been weak and unsatisfactory. How shall the strong men be secured for government work?

(8) The democracy of a century ago never dreamed that the party machine would be substituted for the will of the people. Is the government to-day really a democracy? Or is it rather an oligarchy? The problem of the demagogue and of the perience advocated. The examples of this machine is on every side.

- (9) The difficulty of securing an honest vote is greater than could certainly have been anticipated. Many do not care to vote; many desire to vote too much. some sections many are not allowed to vote who, by the laws of the land, are entitled to vote. How shall the vote, the whole vote and nothing but the vote, be counted?
- The church is losing its hold upon (10)the people. For this, the democracy is directly or indirectly responsible. churches are not democratic institutions. The great class of workingmen are hostile to them, and, unfortunately, the masses make no distinction between the church They are, therefore, and Christianity. hostile to Christianity. Democracy has in this matter a great problem staring her in the face.
- (11) Education is the basis of all democratic progress. The problems of education are, therefore, in the truest sense, the problems of democracy. These are numerous, and varied, and complex. Only the expert can appreciate their gravity.
- (12) It is maintained by some that in a democracy only the mediocre may be expected in the development of art and literature and science. It is the duty of democracy to meet this proposition, for if true, it is itself fatal to democracy's highest claims.
- (13) The future of democracy is the problem of problems, including, as it does, all others. What will democracy have achieved one hundred, five hundred, years hence? The highest and final test of every plan of government must be its ability to last.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THEORY.

Now I know full well the tendency of our American public

to sneer at the theorizing of the university; to treat disdainfully all statements which bear the stamp of the scholar's spirit; to look askance at everything which seems to wear the air of superiority. But when, against the advice of experience, and the urgent plea of theory, steps are taken which soon prove to be wrong steps, how quickly

are so numerous and so familiar that I will not stop to recount them.

THE UNIVERSITY THE PHILOSOPHER.

The university, I maintain, is the philosopher of

democracy; because it, and it alone, furnishes the opportunity for the study of these problems. Let me read the functions of the university as they were formulated by the great apostle of democracy, Thomas Jefferson:

"To form the statesmen, legislators, and judges, on whom public prosperity and individual happiness are so much to de-

"To expound the principles and structures of government, the laws which regulate the intercourse of nations, those formed principally for our own government, and a sound spirit of legislation, which, banishing all unnecessary restraint on individual action, shall leave us free to do whatever does not violate the equal rights of another.

"To harmonize and promote the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and by well-informed views of political economy to give a free scope to the public industry."

What is this but to study and to solve the problems of democracy? To be democ-

racy's philosopher?

I have not forgotten that the Old Testament Messiah was expected to be, not only a prophet, a priest and a sage, but also a king. But the representation as king was only an adaptation to the monarchy under which the idea had its birth. When he came, he was no king in any sense that had been expected. His was a democratic spirit. Democracy has no place for king.

The dream of the Old Testament theocracy was of this Messiah, the expected one, by whose hand wrong should be set right, the high ones cast down, the lowly lifted up. And all the while, prophets, and priests, and sages were living and working and hastening forward the realization of this magnificent ideal.

Let now the dream of democracy be likewise of an "expected one," this time does this same American public turn about an expected agency, which, in union with and adopt the idea which theory and ex- all others, will usher in the dawn of the

throughout the earth; the university spirit,

day when the universal brotherhood of which with every decade dominates the man will be understood and accepted by world more fully, will be doing the work of the prophet, the priest and the phi-Meanwhile, the universities, here and losopher of democracy; and will continue there, in the New World and the Old; the to do that work until it shall be finished; university men, who occupy high places until a purified and an exalted democracy shall have become universal.



## THE UNHEROIC STRIFE.

BY PAUL KESTER.

THERE rings no bugle, And there sounds no drum; The silent battles Know the fiercest strife. No flag waves forward; No comrades cheer; No nation waits heroic deeds; Nor siege nor sack nor shock Of open strife inspires. No special greatness Breaks the dull tumult; No mighty passion stirs the throng. The unseen enemy Lies ambushed everywhere In bitter circumstance; Strength conquers not And courage is without avail. There is no quarter given, And there is no retreat. Few are the cowards in the ranks And few the heroes; There are many men.

### THE NEMESIS OF MOTHERHOOD.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,

"There are two moments in a diver's life : One, when a beggar he prepares to plunge, One, when a prince he rises with his pearl. Festus, I plunge."-Browning.

I.

The nurse was neither high gratings. soft-footed nor soft-hearted.

But the woman occupying one of the cots there was as oblivious of outer circumstances as if she were in the middle of a cloud. It was, in fact, thick cloud that swathed her, body and soul, in black shadow, as she lay there with her baby three days old. If she herself had ever been fair to see, there was small reason to suspect the possibility now; and the little haps have given any but its mother a feeling of repulsion.

She had been sentenced to a term of years at hard labor for her crime. Although a young woman, she was an old offender. It was held among the officials that there was nothing so bad or so vile that she might not be a part of its wickedness. She had lived on the plane of an animal, an exceedingly cunning and rather vicious animal. Her memories, could she have awakened them, would have revolted any listener however abandoned, and have hardened the heart of an angel.

Yet as she lay there and felt the little new being at her breast, two great tears welled from under her closed eyelids and paused upon her cheeks; a sunbeam through the grating touched them and painted in them the reflection of all heaven. The nurse saw the sunbeam, and drew the shade down; no one looked for any reflection of heaven in that woman's tears.

She was suffering little from her physical troubles, although prostrate from weakness. She knew that everything was wrong with her; but that did not trouble her; she had been in hell too long, she would have said, to fear now; and, to her, death, not of a different life-she who was innobirth, seemed a sleep and a forgetting, cent now.

But through all her varied experience, this was her first child; and the condition 'HE hospital of the prison was little where she found herself was a new hell, more than a whitewashed corridor and one undreamed of before. This little with bald daylight coming through the creature, drawing her life into itself, was something for which she felt a fierce protecting instinct-an unspeakable and angry need of interposing herself between it and the cruelty of the world. Her child-it was foreordained by fate that it must suffer. Her daughter-there was not power enough in the universe to hinder her from sharing her mother's lot. The child must grow up Her first in the alleys, in the gutters. words would be oaths; little criminals would be her companions; sin must be her dark atom of humanity she held would per- daily sight, evil must be her atmosphere; she the bantling of a ribald moment, and by right of descent possessor of her mother's indecency. Wrong would come to her earlier than it had come to herself-she remembered sharply the first stirring of the vicious impulses in herself, the first temptation; the first yielding; the bad, bitter joy; the end in wretchedness, in despair, in ruin. He had gone free-and where there was one of her there were ten of him-and she felt the multitude of him lying in wait for this girl drawing now from her veins the impulse, the yielding, the riot, the rage; and once more the fierce instinct of protection made her clasp the child so closely that it cried out with a feeble cry.

> The nurse came and looked at her curiously and saw the tear, and went away. The child dropped off to sleep. But far from sleep was the mother, with a fire ravaging her brain. She saw the way marked out for this child; she saw not only that, but the bleeding feet with which she must tread it.

But yet-it was not impossible-she could be saved from all that. There were people who could take her out and away, who could surround her with the things born with an injured body, with a diseased No intelligence, no cunning, no benevolence, could evade the inevitable. For what she was, that her child was. You do not gather figs from thistles. What she had made herself, she had made her child; what she had become, that her child became also. In being born, the child became all that. This soft and shapeless lip was ready for the lie; those tiny clutching fingers for the theft; those helpless hands for the secret murder; that body would grow lithe and supple for all sin, and would one day wither in the fire of pain. Born vile, to wallow in slime, the child would take only what was given to it-from the unknown, nameless father corruption; from the mother the blackness of shameless things of midnight. All that the mother had done she would do; all that the mother had suffered she would suffer. Had there been any happiness in her part? Not one jot. The child would live to curse the day she saw the light.

She rose on one arm and looked at it. She laid her thin hand on its thin cheek. Her heart suddenly stood still with a wild, unused sensation-could it be love for the child? She fell back on her pillow, a chill sweat of horror covering her. All this evil she had given her child in giving it life.

There was something else she could give it.

In the morning the nurse and the doctor could not say that the mother had not overlain the child in sleep. It did not seem best to make any search into the affair, since for this mother's child death was so much better than life.

### II.

Every sound in the large and lovely room was muffled by the rich rugs, the silkhung walls, the heavy curtains. A fire burnt low on the hearth and sent a ruby shadow here and there, flickering over the alabaster vase, the ivory carving, the water-color on the panel, the blue silk coverlet and the billowy lace about the bed. The room was full of the fragrance of a hundred roses. An attendant, velvet-

Innocent? Was she innocent, this child another nurse sat by the fire and dreamed over the pillow that lay across her knee. All seemed well with the young mother; all seemed well with the child.

> She rested deep among her pillows, in a sleepy content; but quite determined on no more experience of this sort. could not the race have been continued in some other way? It really seemed as if there were some malevolence toward women. How much she had missed since they forbade her to dance or to ride. The idea of her foregoing all her pleasures for this-and life so short at the best! She would be on a horse again the moment she was able, before the frosty weather was all gone. She had lost the Hunt Ball, as it Well, here was the heir, anyway; was. and he would have to do.

> A gush of music came through an opening door or window, a thrill of violins and flutes; there was a small and early german in the next house-how vexatious to be here! And all the rehearsals for the theatricals were over without her; and every one had declared there could never be such a Cleopatra as she; and she had ropes and ropes of pearls to wear, and miles of rosecolored gauzes half to hide and half to reveal the rose-colored tights. Very likely there would have been a fuss; but what was the use of being beautiful all to yourself? At all events, the gauzes would do for the skirt-dances they were going to give for the Blenheim Spaniel Hospital.

There would be some cotillions, anyway, before Lent. She hoped she wasn't going to come out of all this with her color gone. And her figure—it would be a pity if the gowns that had just come from Paris shouldn't fit her now. She would have the boxes opened to-morrow and the gowns spread out for inspection-one of them ought to be simply exquisite-cherrycolored satin, the front embroidered with seed-pearls, cut very low, but with a high ruff, and clouds of old Venice point. Lester van Dycke always said when she wore that shade that Watteau should have painted her. Poor Lester-she couldn't understand why there should have been any feeling about that little flirtation; he was only teaching her how to smoke a cigarshod, carried away a small gold tray with ette like Carmen. And then it was diverta bowl of china as translucent as a flower; ing to see just how far you could go and

at poker. Thank goodness, it was all paid back before he was sent off on that whaling voyage to break up his drinking. How people do slip in and out of your life. -- What was that woman doing now? Oh, indeed-they needn't bring that baby to her; she didn't want him.

The nurse, a wise woman as nurses were in the days of Pharaoh, turned down the silken sheet and laid on the mother's arm the bundle of soft wool and filmy lace, baring the little pink face. "I never supposed babies looked like that. Isn't he comical? And you needn't think I'm going to rurse him," she meant to say aloud, but really said only to herself. "He can be brought up by hand; or you may get all the foster-mothers you please. I won't be tied down by a chain two or three hours long, and grow a fright into the bargain !"

"We can't let the little man starve," the nurse was saying. "At any rate, just for the present," she urged. "Till the doctor comes again and we can get just

what is wanted."

Were all nurses like this? Wasn't she It's not unusual." baby, "that you're dreadfully in my -a little, worthless, paltering one. way?"

grimace of a baby-and opened his eyes. "Dear me," she said. "How interesting! Do you imagine he sees me? Fancy! And look at the fingers-aren't they quite perfect? really-just look at the little fine corners! Do you suppose he knows I'm his mother? Oh, I am his mother!" And the little at him in a bewildered wonder; something

stop. And really she had been awfully to wondering what kind of soul it was. hard up when he lost that money to her What kind of a soul-why, didn't people say the son was the avatar of the mother? A soul like hers, to be sure. My gracious, what kind of a soul was hers?

> It seemed suddenly to be growing black everywhere about her, whether owing to the new sensations and to exhaustion, or to the too illuminating thought. All along the dusky wall she saw written in letters of flame, Mene, mene, tekel upharsin. half laughed to think it should be in plain, every-day characters instead of Persian script. Thou art weighed in the balance -and found wanting.

> What did it mean? What was weighed? What was found wanting? And what was this blackness? Was she fainting? Or, oh,

was she dying!

Heavens! Was this dying? Was she sinking, failing, letting go of life? Don't let her die! Oh, don't let her die! She didn't want to leave all these pleasant things. She was afraid. For, oh, she was not fit to die! She must have made some exclamation, for the nurse was sprinkling her face. "It is all right," the woman was saying. "She is coming to. Yes; it was no longer compelling? A sort of civilized She. Well, black about her; she was in the middle of if she must. But not to keep it up. How a great light; she seemed to be withering absurd! How perfectly ridiculous! But in it, like a leaf in the fire. In the they were not to think she was going on middle of the great light she saw herself with it and forego the races and the yacht- for what she was. In that unknown and ing and everything else. "Don't you vast beyond, her little worthless soul would know," she said in her thoughts to the be lost. That was the kind of soul she had

That was the kind of soul, then, she had The baby smiled—the vacuous little given to her boy. He was to grow up in this great moving world as trifling, as light-minded, as slight as she, she who cared only for the pleasures that waste the body and starve the soul! His little velvet And his eyes-why, they're cheek lay on her breast-oh, how dear he was; how sweet he was, the little new person! And she had made him as useless, as light as a bubble. She recalled a deceit head had snuggled into place. She gazed she had practised just before his birth-a scandal she had stimulated; the case that seemed to be taking hold of her very heart- had been laid before her of bringing out a strings. Oh, this scrap of a creature was poor man's family for just the money that part of her life itself! She had made him! would buy the emerald cross she wanted, She had struck this spark of a soul into a and she had taken refuge behind the imbeing! The idea! But why? The dear migration laws, and there were the emeralds person had a soul, of course. And she fell in her jewel-case; her face burnt to re-

member the champagne she drank the night knows what silly things she said! Yes, yes; there was no help for it, this son of hers would want ease, glitter, wine, bibelots! Pleasures that had been follies in her would be follies in him, too, and worse than follies. Her frivolity would be in him effeminacy, her idleness would have made him a voluptuary. He would know nothing and care less for the sin and sorrow on his right hand and his left; he would not waste an hour of his laughing life on any of the grief and pain that made discord in the music. A silken sybarite, he would yield to every temptation; every gaiety would allure him. The thrones of the world might rock, he would not know it if his clubs were sound. His ambitions would have no strength to fight the forces of evil-he would be a part of them. scheme of the growth of the race-oh, was she thinking of her boy, her little son, the dear new, tender life? And then again that sinking, that slipping into outer darkness.

No, no, she must overcome it; she must not die; there was something for her to do; she could not afford to die! could not have him, when his time came, go out into the dark the trumpery thing she was herself, as he needs must if she did not live to hinder it. He would be without strength to resist the press of evil, for she had given him no strength; he would be without impulse to do good, for she had given him no impulse; he would be without value in the scales of the universe, for she had given him no value. She must live to lead him past the temptation, for she would recognize it; to bid him see the pitfall; to find, herself, and show to him, the shining mark beyond; to help him in all those straits and perils where, being her son, he must otherwise be helpless. That other woman whom the doctor was to bring, that foster-mother, she must go away again. They should give her something for her own baby; but she could not have this one. She might had name and place. be a better woman; he might draw force and will from her; but from his own married a man of adventurous spirit, and mother he would draw love, and the love had come out here, a pioneer, to begin should keep him safe.

The fire fell, and all was still in the she first wore those emeralds-heaven room. The nurse drowsed in her chair. The very roses seemed to hush themselves in dropping now and then a petal lest they wake the mother and the child from their deep, sweet, regenerating sleep.

#### III.

There was but one room in the log-cabin of the forest clearing. The summer moonlight poured in a flood of pale-green silver through the open door and the windows, glorifying all the place.

The young mother, lying there with her first-born beside her, had done what she could to make the spot homelike till something better should replace it; and it wore a certain reminiscence of castle halls would be in his clothes, in his horses. He in the tapestry of skins, in the huge antlers, in the crossed arms.

The woman, who had come from a dozen Insufficient, of no purpose in the great miles away to be with her now-one to whose help she had gone herself when the forest-fever smote the household there, was in the lean-to with the doctor. The husband was out hunting, unaware of the imminence of the event; and the two lads were with him. There was no one in the room but the mother and her child.

> No one? What was this shape in the moonlight-this shining mist-the winged shape of a great angel, gleaming obscurely in the bloom of the broad glow? What the darker shape of another that seemed the shadow of the first? Or were they shapes at all, or more than the phantasmagoria of a failing brain?

She was too weak to note anything closely; but she felt in long thrills through all her frame the soft, slow breathing of the baby at her side, and her soul was full of a rapture of gladness. She felt, moreover, vaguely conscious of a certain dim sense of triumph, for although her father's holdings had gone in a distant branch to the heir male, she knew that she, inheriting of her father, that her son, inheriting of her, truly represented the race-not that son of many alien mothers who now

Left dowerless, through mishap, she had fresh life; her son was to be one of the

of dishonor, of self-seeking, of uncleanness, of distemper of mind or body. Perhaps the nobility had lain dormant in herself; she had feared that; she had tried to rouse it-but on the whole had given herself small time to dwell upon it. There had been far too much to do to think if she possessed virtues and graces. She had had plans, in the early days, of great work among the prisons she would visit, and the help she would give the convict people; of the way in which she would bring pleasure to certain of the insane; and, when war broke out, of the help she might be as an army nurse—she familiar with sick-rooms. But she had had no chance to bring herself to proof; for her father had needed her every hour. And when he had died, she had married a poor man, a prince among poor men as she felt, and she had come out with him to build a new home under new conditions. As, upon the one of them, with no right to more ease; she had gone in among them, and an old woman there had died in her arms, and to the child of a poor young wife she had rendered the first offices. And as her foot touched shore her heart had swelled again, but with a sort of ecstasy, thinking of the great promise this land gave to the oppressed of all the earth. On the train across the country she had found two little lads whose people had died and who were bewildered at their homeless condition; to their home in the wilderness.

she had given no sign. It had been beyond her strength; but she had never so much. And she is all compact of love. faltered. She was making home and hap- She is one of the forces of Life. Death, piness and she had found a vivid joy in it. I cannot surrender her." She had been lonesome in the long days of necessary solitude; but no one knew it. moonlight, and the shining one fanned She had been home-sick for old sights, old sleeping mother and child with his wings.

makers of the new world. But of none of faces, old luxuries; but there was always a this she thought now or was aware, save as smile on her lip when any one looked. Somea dull undercurrent. She faintly remem- times her husband took her with him on bered thinking before he was born that this his errands to the distant town, and as she child was to be the flower of his race; that saw the busy people going to and fro a his mother must make him so; that his great love swept from her to one and all of mother's father had already made him so- them. And when her child was coming, that father in whom there had been no taint she was so glad of him that that love for others seemed only to have opened the way for an inexhaustible fountain of love flowing to him and through him. She had a sort of smiling memory that it took generations to make a gentleman-it had meant generations of mothers, of course; and after all was a gentleman in the first place other than a man of the people who loved his people? Fate must have begun in season with her child. She searched herself, if by mischance any hidden sin in her could come to light in him; she had prayed almost hourly that he might have truth, courage, a pure heart, a generous hand, a selfless spirit, and that, when the ordeal came, if one must go, the child should stay and have his share of the joy of the world that she had found so sweet, unwitting that her very prayer gave him all the loftiness she craved for him.

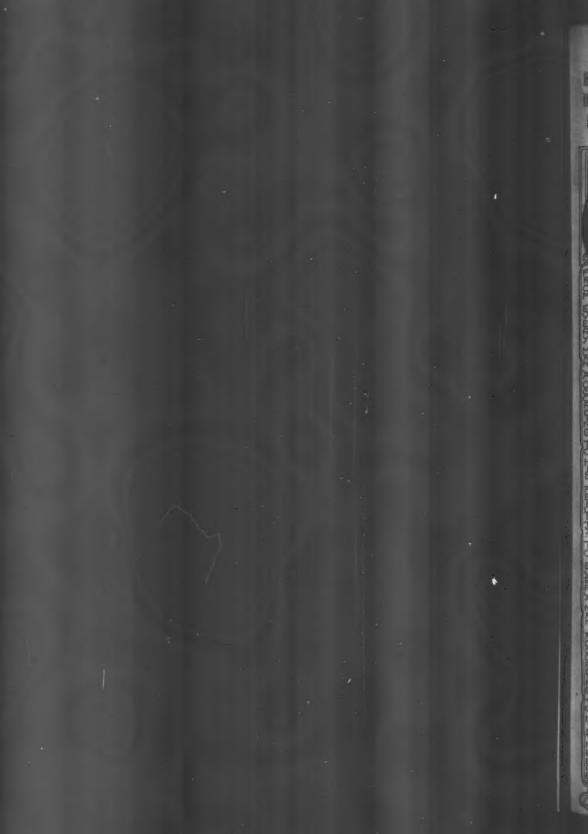
And now the son had been born to her and slept beside her, a strong and lusty voyage, she had looked over at those in boy, the builder, possibly, of a new race; the steerage, her heart had swelled with surely, as she had dreamed, the last richpity, and with a sense of being in reality ness of an old one. She lay with indistinct, half-wandering fancies, looking into the pouring moonlight. For a moment she was quite sure she saw them-the two great angels; and then the eyelids dropped dreamily, and she saw no more.

"It is a child," said the shadowy angel, hovering over the bed, "whose mother has given him the strength that becomes a man, who has a place to take in the world, a work to do, and a will to do it. The race needs him. He is yours."

"It is a mother," said the shining and she and her husband had taken them angel, "who has already given her child the welcome that makes a joyous soul. He Over here life had not been easy; but shall not miss her smile. He is what she is. He will need love since he will give

And the dark angel fled away into the





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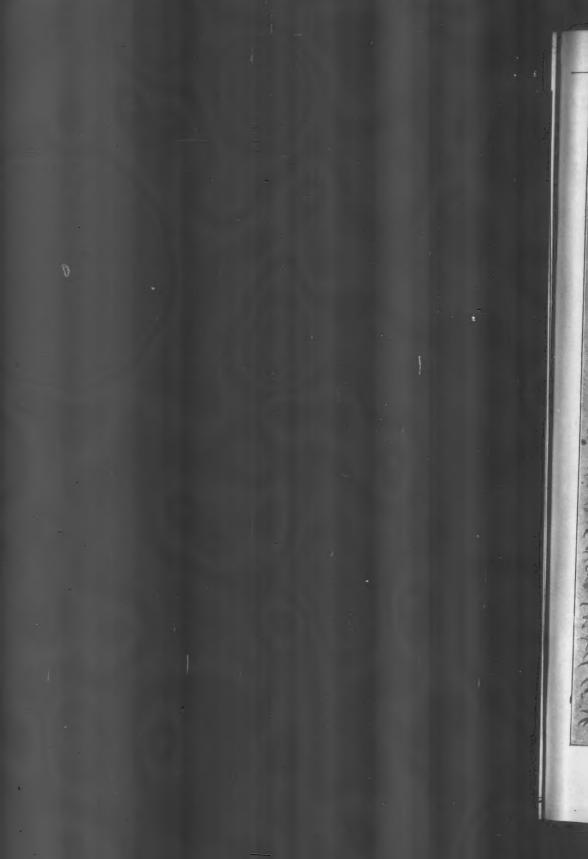
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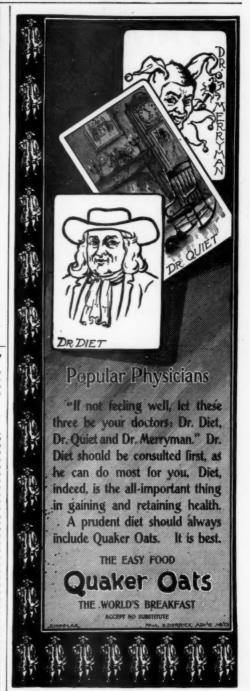
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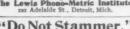
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HE largest single book purchase ever made was, we think, our contract for an entire edition of the International Library.

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To give our friends at a distance an equal chance with our nearby public, however, we will fill at half price every order **mailed** before midnight of April 26th. After that, we make no promises, because to fill orders after our edition is gone we must pay the publishers twice the price you pay us.

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## JOHN WANAMAKER,

New York.

Philadelphia.

### THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

and

# The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine, as it is to-day, has been made possible by two aids that are entirely apart from its own efforts. The first is the extensive use of the magazine to penetrate the home circles of the people by the enterprising advertisers of the United States. The second is the generous assistance rendered by the press of the country in making known such claims as the magazine may present for placing what is important in literature and art before the reader. The editor of The Cosmopolitan has from the beginning had occasion to feel grateful for the generous treatment which he has received at the hands of both editors and advertisers. cently, in the hope of bringing to his aid the criticism of those editors who were regular readers of The Cosmopolitan, the following letter was sent out:

"IRVINGTON, February 25th, 1899.

"DEAR SIR: May I ask the favor of a few lines of criticism of the March issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN? I recognize that this is a trespass upon your much-occupied time, but shall appreciate the favor of a reply even if it embraces Yours sincerely, but a few lines.

"EDITOR COSMOPOLITAN."

The answers do not serve the purpose contemplated; but they are so surprising in their unanimity, coming, as they do, from all parts of the country, North, South, East and West, and they present so kindly an interest in the efforts which have been made to add to the value of The Cosmopolitan, that not a few of those who have been regular readers of the magazine will be interested in the verdict of this jury of editors, composed of men who see all the leading periodicals of the country, and whose business it is to compare and judge critically. It is possible to give here but a few of those received; as this goes to press similar answers are arriving to the number of nearly a hundred in each mail.

"As Commendable as Remarkable."

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: I think both the letterpress and the illustrations in the March Cosmopolitan are evidence of a high degree of excellence. They certainly incite a high measure of interest and demonstrate a care, study, enterprise and taste that are as commendable as remarkable.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY,

Editor of Brooklyn Eagle.

#### From the Editor of the Brooklyn From the Literary Editor of the Philadelphia Press.

"The Best Product of American Magazine-Making, Without Regard to Price."

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: Whether from a literary, an artistic or an educational point of view, the March Cosmopolitan is to be regarded as a magazine which represents the best product of American magazine-making, without regard to price. The articles relating to Mohammed, Cromwell and Sheridan alone lend it distinction. The miscellaneous articles are all of

## From the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### Improvement in Excellence." Constant

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1899.

To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: I look upon The Cosmopolitan as the leader among American magazines of its class. The March number demonstrates its constant CHARLES HODGES,

Editor of Enquirer. Editor of Enquirer.

far-reaching interest and the fiction is fresh and wholly admirable.

JAMES O. G. DUFFY, Literary Editor of Press.

#### From the Editor of the Philadelphia Item.

"Reaches Very Near to the Ideal."

Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The Cosmopolitan reaches very near to the ideal of a periodical devoted to higher thought for the populace, and the March number is the best for months. don't think a more striking display of fine illustrations has recently been made in any magazine, and the series of historical papers on the building of the Mohammedan empire . . . ought to make it an initial number to many thousands.

GEO. S. GOODWIN, Literary Editor of the Philadelphia Item.

#### From the Literary Editor of the Congregationalist.

"A Certain Freshness and Vivacity Even in Its More Serious Articles.

Boston, Mass., March 10, 1899, TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: THE COSMOPOLITAN always is conspicuous for an entertaining variety of topics, high literary excellence and choice and ample illustrative material. Its peculiar individuality-hard to be defined, but recognized by every reader-seems due to a certain freshness and vivacity even in its more serious articles. In the March issue the papers on "Mohammed," the "Arabian Nights," "Flour and Flour Milling" and the "Indians" are notable, and the pictures all are exceptionally MORTON DEXTER,

Literary Editor of Congregationalist.

#### From the Literary Editor of the Standard Union.

"The Issue Is a Really Notable One."

Brooklyn, New York, March 11, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: I think the March Cosmopoli-TAN is the best number of the magazine ever issued. In variety of subject and in intrinsic worth and interest, as well as in beauty and luxuriance of illustration, the issue is a really notable one, and how it an be done for ten cents is a marvel. The two papers, "Mohammed" and "The Real 'Arabian Nights," are alone worth many times the price of THE COSMOPOLITAN. JOHN H. SWAFFIELD,

Literary Editor of Standard Union.

### From the Editor of the Charities

"A Man Who Limits His Reading-List Very Critically."

New York, March 10, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: I was surprised yesterday to hear a prominent professor of theology, a man who limits his reading-list very critically, quoting from your March number.

> HUBERT S. BROWN, Editor of the Charities Review.

#### From the Editor of the Chicago Eagle.

"The Best Magazine of the Year."

Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMCPOLITAN.

The March Cosmopolitan is Dear Sir: the best magazine of the year. The illustrations are superb and artistic. The article upon "Flour and Flour Milling" is of interest to every household. H. F. DONOVAN.

Editor of Chicago Eagle.

### From the Editor of the Boston Globe.

### "To My Mind Leads All the Magazines."

To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan to my mind leads all the magazines

illustrations and variety of subject-matter. It is of great value to the average business man pressed for time for reading, because it is always abreast of the times and often ahead.

A. A. FOWLE,

Editor of Boston Globe.

#### From the Managing Editor of the Washington Post.

"There Is Substance to It."

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: . The March Cosmopolitan is an exceptionally fine number. There is substance to it. Its contents are well diversified and The discriminating reader could have nothing but commendation for this number. . SCOTT C. BONE,

Managing Editor of the Post.

#### From the Editor of the Troy Daily Times.

"Remarkable for the Richness and Value of Its Contents."

Troy, N. Y., March 11, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The March Cosmopolitan is remarkable for the richness and value of its Its artistic and literary merits cannot fail to increase the admiration in which it is already held by the American CHARLES S. FRANCIS, public.

Editor of Troy Daily Times.

#### From the Editor of the Albany Times-Union.

"A Noble Specimen of the Art of Magazine-Making.'

Albany, N. Y., March 9, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March number of THE COSMOPOLITAN is a noble specimen of the art of magazine-making. In its literary department it is replete with the productions of a noted portion of Horace's "mob of gentlemen who write with ease," while its magnificent illustrations give emphasis to Swinburne's statement that "the essence of an artist is that he should be articulate." . . .

> JOHN H. FARRELL. Editor Albany Times-Union.

#### From the Editor of the Pittsburg Leader.

Boston, Mass., March 9, 1899.

"The March Cosmopolitan Represents the Best American Illustrators.'

Pittsburg, Pa., March 9, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The illustrations in the March Cosmopolitan represent the best American illustrators. Eric Pape's drawings for Mr. Walker's history of Mohammed are among his most brilliant efforts. His daring imagination is at home in the splendors of Oriental myth. W. CATHER,

Editor of Pittsburg Leader.

#### From the Literary Editor of the Pittsburg Press.

"No Better Magazine Can Enter a Family."

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: No better magazine can enter a family than that represented by the March COSMOPOLITAN. It has enough, not too much, fiction to make it interesting. It has enough instructive matter, not too much, to make it really helpful and thoughtful, while between these extremes there is a range of subjects suitable to as many classes of readers as there are articles. J. K. BURNETT, M.A.,

Literary Editor of Pittsburg Press.

#### From the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Easily the Best."

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan is easily the best of all the ten-cent magazines and compares most favorably with the higherpriced "big four." . . .

EVERARD J. APPLETON,

Assistant Sunday Editor of Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

# From the Editor of the Buffalo Sunday Courier.

"Bears the Imprint, 'High Quality.'"

Buffalo, New York, March 10, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: A notable feature of the March Cosmopolitan is the illustration. This work must have cost the publisher a very large amount of money, but the results obtained certainly justify the expenditure. Every feature bears unmistakably the imprint, "high quality."

JOSEPH FARRINGTON HALL,

Editor of Buffalo Sunday Courier.

#### From the Literary Editor of the From the Editor of the Minne-Pittsburg Times.

"Remarkable Combination of Literary Judgment and Commercial Enterprise.'

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan is a remarkable combination of literary judgment and commercial enterprise. It is hard to see how it could embrace a wider range of human interest. The illustrations of the "Arabian

Nights" are sure to start those tales on a new career. JOHN B. DAMPMAN,

#### From the Editor of the Baltimore Commercial Gazette.

Literary Editor of Pittsburg Times.

"Those Who Thirst for Pure, Wholesome Cosmo-Literature Find The politan Unequaled."

Baltimore, Md., March 9, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March edition of THE Cosmopolitan magazine can well be classed "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Each edition of this magazine seems to outrival the preceding issue, and those who thirst for pure, wholesome literature find THE Cosmo-POLITAN unequaled for its fascinations.

NORMAN S. SMITH, Editor of Commercial Gazette.

### From the Editor of the Indianapolis Sun.

"So Many Good Points."

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan has so many good points that I can't enumerate them. . . But this is true of every number. The story by Walter Barr and the articles by George Bird Grinnell and Grant Lynd especially appeal to me.

F. L. PURDY,

Editor of the Sun.

### apolis Journal.

"Sparing No Expense and No Effort."

Minneapolis, Minn., March 10, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOIOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The Cosmopolitan has certainly set for itself a high standard, but it has not been satisfied with high aims and good intentions. It is apparent to everybody that it is sparing no expense and no effort to attain its high ideal. J. S. McLAIN,

Editor of Journal.

#### From the Literary Editor of the Lowell Courier-Citizen.

"Unusually Rich in Variety."

Lowell, Mass., March 11, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The public of to-day prefers the illustrated magazine. Your March number is unusually rich in variety. The drawings for "The Building of an Empire" and "The Real 'Arabian Nights' '' are unique in their conception. You were equally fortunate in the range of topics treated. If the number doesn't sell on its merits, go out of the business. LEWIS E. MACBRAYNE,

Literary Editor of Courier-Citizen.

#### From the Editor of the Atlanta Southern Star.

"By Far the Best Magazine That Reaches Our Table."

Atlanta, Ga., March 10, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: I regard the March Cosmopoli-TAN as an ideal number and by far the best magazine that reaches our table.

It is far ahead of other publications of a like character in America, and I am sure I don't know how it could be improved upon.

CHAS. D. BARKER,

Editor of Southern Star.

### From the Assistant Editor of the Globe-Democrat.

"Each Number an Improvement."

To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: I have been an admiring reader of The Cosmopolitan since its birth, and consider each number an improvement upon its predecessor, The March number is no exception to the rule.

CASPER S. YOST,

Assistant Editor of Globe-Democrat.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1899.

#### From the Editor of the Mobile Register.

"We Cannot Suggest an Improvement in Subject or Style.

Mobile, Ala., March 10, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: It is difficult to say what one thinks of The Cosmopolitan without the We cannot language appearing fulsome. suggest an improvement in subject or style, while the illustrations are certainly excellent. Very glad to learn that you are to print the novel of Tolstoy's. Tolstoy is the strongest writer living of fiction. ERWIN CRAIGHEAD, Editor of Register.

From the Editor of the Maine

Farmer. "Given Satisfaction and Furnished Food for Contemplation."

Augusta, Me., March 9, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The pleasure of an evening spent in company with the March issue of THE COSMOPOLITAN has been such as to prompt a word of appreciation. From the able and comprehensive review by Mr. Reed, to the shorter stories, the reading has given satisfaction and furnished food for contempla-G. M. TWITCHELL,

Editor of the Maine Farmer.

#### From the Managing Editor of the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

"The Supreme in Magazine Production."

Burlington, Iowa, March 10, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan seems to me to be a sample of what may be called the supreme in magazine production. . . At present-day standards nothing more could WILL H. DAVIDSON,

Managing Editor of Burlington Hawk-Eye.

#### From the Editor of the Press-Knickerbocker and Express.

"An Ideal Magazine."

Albany, N. Y., March 9, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: THE COSMOPOLITAN for March is an ideal magazine from a literary and artistic standpoint.

JOHN A. McCARTHY,

Editor of Press-Knickerbocker and Express.

#### From the Editor of the Columbus Record.

"Moral Character and Purpose Run Through It."

Columbus, Ohio, March 11, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: When taken in connection with its cost to the public, The Cosmopolitan is the best magazine now printed in the country. In the universality of its information its educational power is immense. and its illustrations are attractive, and no other magazine of equal comprehensiveness can be regarded as its rival at its subscription price. Moral character and purpose run through it and are imparted to its readers.

> DEWITT C. JONES, Editor of Record.

#### From the Associate Editor of the Philadelphia Methodist.

"The Best Number of This Deservedly Popular Magazine Ever Issued."

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1899. TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The Cosmopolitan for March we regard as the best number of this deservedly popular magazine ever issued. Its articles are all well written, full of interest and up-to-date. The illustrations are finely executed.

REV. ALEX. M. WIGGINS, A.M., Associate Editor of Philadelphia Methodist.

# From the Literary Editor of the Chicago Chronicle.

"It Touches from Time to Time All Classes of Subjects."

Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1899.

To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: Most magazines tend to run into ruts, of contributorship, tone or policy. The Cosmopolitan does not. It touches from time to time all classes of subjects and interests. It seems to try to be catholic and tolerant in the best sense, and it is about the only one of the cheaper periodicals which sticks closely to the best, in paper, typography and illustration, as well as in quality of text.

Literary Editor of the Chronicle.

### From the Editor of the Kalamazoo Evening News.

"Profuse and Superb Illustrating."

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 8, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: The March number outdoes even The Cosmopolitan's reputation for profuse and superb illustrating.

F. W. STONE, Editor of Evening News.

### From the Editor of the Fairfax Herald.

"A Magazine of the Highest Merit."

Fairfax, Va., March 10, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: The March Cosmopolitan shows such excellence in a literary, artistic and typographical way, as to excite wonder even in this age of progress. Able management

Editor of Fairfax Herald.

### From the Editor of the Catholic Register.

"A Fresh Cause for Astonishment."

Toronto, Ont., Can., March 10, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: To an old reader of The Cosmopolitan the contents of your great March number mark no change of quality—I only realize in your successful blending of the best elements of popularity with the highest calling of the modern periodical a fresh cause for astonishment.

T. F. CRONIN, Editor of Catholic Register.

### From the Editor of the British Whig.

"No Limit to Its Courage and Ambition."

Kingston, Ont., March 10, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Dear Sir: The Cosmopolitan, having inaugurated the new and popular era in magazines, bringing the extremes of low price and fine and profuse illustrations together, has shown by the March number that there is no limit to its courage and ambition, and that the monthly may yet rival the edition de luxe.

Editor of British Whig.

# From the Managing Editor of the Engineer's Review.

"A Marvel in Its Way."

Cleveland, Ohio, March 9, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: I consider the March number of The Cosmopolitan magazine a marvel in its way, and one of the best magazine publications that ever came to my notice. The illustrations in themselves mark a wonderful advance along that line, and the subject-matter is treated in an attractive and most interesting manner.

The Engineer's Review,
MANAGING EDITOR W. W. BENHAM.

### From the Editor of the Bayonne Herald.

"A Credit to Our Country."

City of Bayonne, N. J., March 10, 1899. To the Editor of The Cosmopolitan.

Dear Sir: I regard the March number of The Cosmopolitan as a credit to our country and an honor to yourself. I congratulate you on your success in the realm of literature.

H. C. PAGE,

Editor of Herald.

# \$2,050

# offered to contributors on subjects connected with Home Life.

During this year, 1899, The Cosmopolitan will make a specialty of articles which have to do with home life. Nothing needs such thorough discussion as the organization of the various branches of every-day life. Desiring to secure the best thought upon subjects corelated, it offers Two Thousand and Fifty Dollars, to be paid in various sums, for the best articles of four to five thousand words each on the subjects hereafter named.

FIRST—\$200<u>.00.</u> SOCIAL RELATIONS. Two Hundred Dollars for the best article on "Social Relations"; assuming that the society of people of intelligence and refinement is an object to be attained in all human lives, the best discussion of the problem of how to bring about kindly

and intelligent association among the people in a village of not more than two thousand inhabitants; also in a town of from five to ten thousand inhabitants; also in large cities. All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before May 20, 1899.

SECOND—\$200.00. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS. Two Hundred Dollars for the best article on "Purveying for a Household"; including the Economics of Buying, Handling and Using, with very complete lists of foods, divided into three classes in order of cost and nutrition.

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before May 20, 1899.

THIRD—\$150.00.
THE CARE OF YOUNG
CHILDREN.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "The Feeding, Dressing and Care of Children between Birth and the Age of Six."

All and cles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before May 20, 1899.

FOURTH—\$150.00.
THE CHILD'S PROPER
DEVELOPMENT.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "How to Furnish Social Life for Children"; with reference to producing association, effects of association, what is dangerous and to be avoided, et cetera.

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before June 20, 1899.

FIFTH—\$150.00.
THE CHILD BROUGHT
UP AT HOME.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "How to Educate Children at Home Between the Ages of Three and Twelve."

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before June 20, 1899.

SIXTH—\$150.00. HOME CARE OF THE SICK. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "The Home Care of the Sick."

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before June 20, 1899.

SEVENTH—\$150.00.
THE WELL-DRESSED
WOMAN.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "Dress." Methods by which a woman can be elegant with simple and inexpensive dressing, including a discussion of the vulgarity which but too often comes from expenditure; how

uneducated people spend much money for expensive clothes in directions which receive the stamp of bad taste from their more experienced and cultivated sisters.

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before July 20, 1899.

EIGHTH—\$150.00.
THE SERVANT QUESTION.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best article on "The Servant Problem"; methods of making the life of servants satisfactory, discussion of wages, treatment of, education of, et cetera.

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before July 20, 1899.

NINTH—\$150.00. A NEW PHILOSOPHY OF FASHION. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the best discussion of how intelligence may be substituted in the creation of fashions for the arbitrary will of those who serve personal interests by making changes, as is the custom at present

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before July 20, 1899.

TENTH--\$200.00. LOSS BY LACK OF CO-OPERATION. Two Hundred Dollars for the best article on "What a Community Loses by the Competitive System," beginning with the division of the land, showing the grotesque effects in architecture occasioned by lack of combination between

neighbors, the loss of effort through two people's doing the thing for which only one is required, the costliness of effort entailed by compelling individuals to do what should be done by the community, et cetera.

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before August 20, 1899.

ELEVENTH—\$200.00. THE CARE OF THE EYE. Two Hundred Dollars for the best article on "The Human Eye and How It Can Be Cared For."

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before August 20, 1899.

TWELFTH—\$200.00.
THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

Two Hundred Dollars for the best article on " The Care of the Teeth."

All articles under this head must be in the hands of the Editor of The Cosmopolitan before August 20, 1899.

N. B.—Please note that it is impossible to give information other than here set forth.

THE COSMOPOLITAN, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

Photograph by Ryran, N. Y.

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ZAZA AND HER RIVAL IN THE DRESSING-ROOM



#### SOME PLAYS AND THEIR ACTORS.

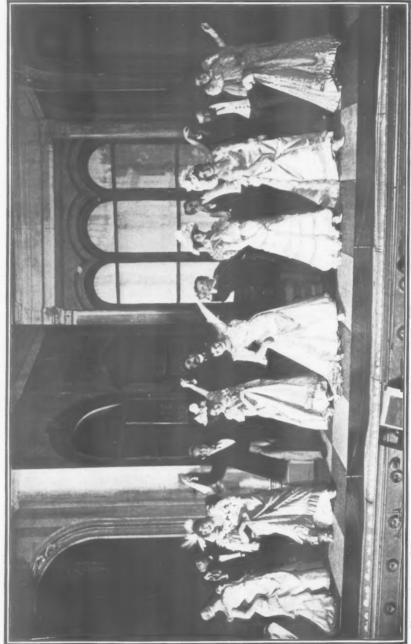


"A RUNAWAY GIRL," ACT 1.-" AND THAT'S THE KIND OF GIRL I CARE ABOUT,"

Photograph by Byron, N. Y.

THE PANCY-DRESS BALL IN "LORD AND LADY ALGY."





THE CAKE-WALK IN "KATE KIP, BITYER."

Photograph by Pyran, N. V.

Photograph by Byron, N. Y.

THE HOTEL CECIL SCEME IN " SPOKTING LIFE.

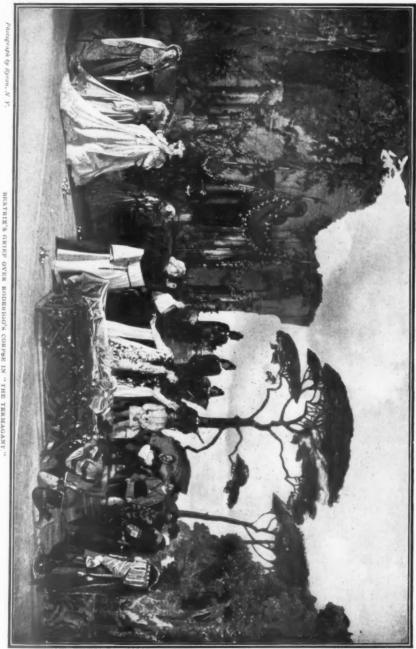


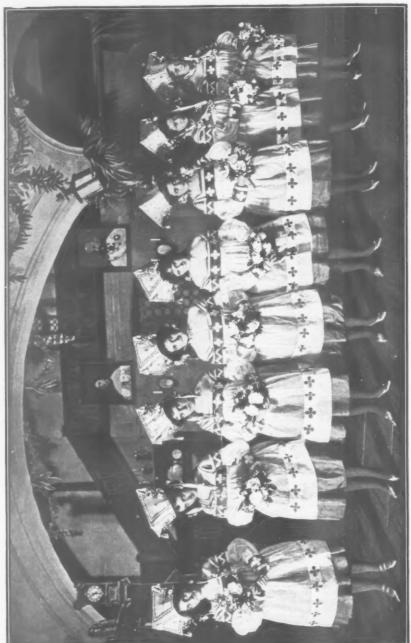
#### SOME PLAYS AND THEIR ACTORS.



" WE CONSIDER YOU AS STRICTLY MUTUAL "-MR. JOHN DREW IN "THE LIARS"







THE HUNGARIAN PEASANT-GIRLS IN "A DANGEROUS MAID,"







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which makes provision for your family, provides safe and profitable investments, enhances your credit, and improves your standing in the community.

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APPROVED PLANS.

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burning the candle at both ends, when you use soap with PEARLINE does all that soap can do and more besides.

Soap with PEARLINE is extravagance; so is too much PEARLINE





"Ten little blackbirds sitting in a line; One flew away and then there were nine."

Yet you pay no attention to the falling of your hair! As if ten would be left after one had escaped!

Better stop this escape! Save what hair you have.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer certainly checks falling of the hair. And it brings back all the dark, rich color of early life, too.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send one dollar to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

### THE ONLY ELECTRIC MASSAGE ROLLER Patented in United States, England, France, Ready for Use at all Times. No Charging. Will last Forever. Silver, \$3.00 each. Cold, 4.00 Mail or office. A Perfect Complexion Beautifler.

Mone-fice hual in Muscle and Tissue building: also for Reduction of Corpulency. Will develop or reduce any part of the body. For Rheumatism and all Circulatory and Nervous Diseases a specific. The reputation and professional standing of the inventor (you are referred to the public press for the past 15 yrs.) with the approval of this country and Europe, is a perfect guarantee. Circular upon application.

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"The Electric Massage Roller is certainly productive of good results. I
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Will remove Wrinkles and all Facial Birmishes. Positive.

No Dieting. No Hard Work.

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For the Permanent Reduction and Cure of Obesity.

Purely Vegetable. Harmless and Positive. Mo FAILFIRE, Your reduction assured—reduce to stay. One month's treatment, \$4.00. Mail, or office, 938 Breadway, New York.

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Beware of imitators who are attempting to do what Dr. Gibbs has been doing for year.



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is used annually. More of

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That speaks well for Carter's.



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# Tailor-Made Suits, \$5.

If YOU wish something decidedly new in a dress or skirt, and entirely different from the ready-made garments which you find in every store, write for our catalogue and samples. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made dresses and skirts, but we are the only house making fashionable garments to order at moderate prices.

Our new Spring Catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and skirts selected from the newest Paris models, and the materials from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties. We will mail our catalogue free, together with a choice line of samples to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Tallor-made Suits, \$5 up.

Duck, Pique and Linen Suits, \$4 up.

Duck, Pique and Linen Skirts, \$3 up.

Separate Cloth Skirts, \$4 up.

Bicycle Suits, \$4 up.

Bicycle Skirts, \$3 up.

Rainy Day Suits. Riding Habits.

Golf Suits and Skirts.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. If, when writing to us, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, it will afford us pleasure to send you a full line of exactly what you wish. We also have special lines of black goods and fabrics for second-mourning. Write to-day for catalogue and samples; we will send them to you, free, by return mail.

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Catalogue describing many other

"Good Things for Children"

including everything they wear, from

Hats to Shoes,

Mailed upon receipt of 4 cents for postage.

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are a Perfect Combination of Comfort, Service and Elegance. A More available stretch than in ordinary suspenders and it does not gradually play out. No slipping on shoulders. Buttons are safe. Trousers cannot sag, — Fit maintained. "GRADUATED" Elastic Cord used only in Chester Suspenders accounts for this excellence. It stretches and it doesn't stretch. Hard for wear, — Soft for comfort. Investigate it.

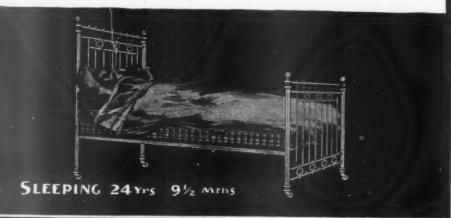
The "Endwell" model at 50 cts. The C. S. C. at 25 cts. Sample pairs postpaid on receipt of price Scarf fastaner free to purchasers who also send name of their furnisher who does not keep them.

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# How de you spend your life?





LABOR 16 Yrs 8 Miths



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Think of it - of these 70 years over one-third is spent in bed! Why not be supremely comfortable every minute of these years? Thousands of users (see our book) testify that

# The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress,

[ If made in two parts, 50c. extra. 6 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Smaller sizes at smaller prices. Express prepaid.]

is a long stride in advance. First came corn husks; second came feathers; third came hair; fourth

is Patent Elastic Felt. There will be no fifth, for ours is perfection.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress is sold on 30 Nlghts' Free Trial, under the written guarantee that it is the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any \$50 Hair Mattress ever We know that we make the best mattress in the world, but it is hard for us to convince you, individually, of it without a trial. Perhaps you don't need a mattress now. Don't let that keep you from sending for our FREE book, "The Test of Time." Each book costs us 25 cents, but we will get rich if we can interest enough people merely to send for it; write to-day.

WARNING! Not for sale at stores. A few unscrupulous dealers are trying to sell a \$5 mattress for \$10 mounts on our advertising. Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses can only be bought of

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY, 111 Elizabeth Street, New York City. We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book, "Church Cushions."

# SPRING OVERCOATS.



# NEW YORK STYLES SET THE FASHIONS FOR THE WORLD

Good Dressers appreciate this Fact.

Our Covert Overcoats in Tan. Olive, and Brown shades are representative of the latest designs, tailored with wide facings, satin sleeves, and, incidentally, "factory made."

Sold by nearly all of the high grade Clothiers, but in the event f their not having them, can be purchased direct from us. In ordering direct, state chest measure taken over your vest, and

also your height. also your height.

Accompany order with New York Draft or Money Order, and
the same will be forwarded by express, prepaid. Money will be
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Made Note that the state of the with 45 PRINTING PRESS.
Print your own cards, etc. Big profits printing for neighbors. Sits press for circulars or small newspaper. Type setting easy: printed rules. Fun for spare location of the printing for t

\$2.50 TAN COVERT COAT

A SYLISH SPRING SURBER and FALL OVERCOAT
A SYLISH SPRING SURBER and FALL OVERCOAT
AND A WATERPROOF RANCOAT In one. SEND
NO MENEY, cut this ad out and send to us,
state your leight as welf sell, state number inches
around body at Breast taken over coat, close
up under arms and we will send you this coat by
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try it on at your nearest express office,
and if found startly as represented, he media
for the startly as represented, he media
our special Offer Price, 2.50 and express
Our Special Offer Price, 11 inned with a francy
plaid Haisow's vactory off lining, wheatself by the
rubber compound to make it waterproof. If 18
A PERPECT, HANDSOR WATERPROOF BACKINGTOBER OAT, and cut short and made single
breaated, fy front, makes avery stiples overcoat
for Spring, Summer and Fall. While lined and vulcanized for a waterproof Mackintonk, worn as an
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velves collar, sanitary arm fittings. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T
DELAT. For Free Clesh Ramples of swerything in men's tailoring.
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SEARE, ROEBUCK & OO, (Inc.) CHICAGO, ILL.





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Who wouldn't rather wear whole socks than holey ones?

Holeproof Sox are made of a specially twisted hygienic yarn, on improved machinery, and resist hardest wars. Solid under a guarantee not to need mending for six months if four pairs are worn alternately. Ask your dealer for Holeproof Sox. If he doesn't keep them, don't let him sell you any others, nome as cheap at any price, but send us 50 cents (better, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ no bill for two pair). Send size, we will fill your order, prepaid. Made in solid colors and all sizes. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Convincing booklet free,

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Make up your mind to have a becoming suit this spring, one that will look right, feel right, and give you a well-dressed appearance. If you'd like to get acquainted with some graceful, fine-looking suits and top coats that will fit, keep their shape, and outwear any other clothes you can buy, send for our Spring Style Book "C," beautifully illustrated in half-tone. Pictures from life of fifteen stylish men in H. S. & M. garments. It tells what men should wear and when, gives descriptions and prices of the finest ready-to-wear clothes in America.

Be sure to look for this trade-mark



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Our garments are sold only through the dealer. Ask for "Hart, Schaffner & Marx Guaranteed Clothing." If your dealer does not keep it write to us for the address of one who does. Send to-day for our NEW STYLE.

BOOK "C," showing what well-dressed men will wear this Spring. It is free.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, CHICAGO Largest Makers in the World of Fine Clothing for Men



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# Skirt Protector

(Covered by United States and Foreign Patents)

Retails for 7C. per yard.

The genuine has the name FEDER'S stamped on every yard, and is wound on spools as here illustrated. Don't accept worthless and fraudulent imitations at any price, for it's impossible to make anything better than Feder's, which is itself the best; and to save a cent or two in price and get trash is poor economy. Send back anything that has not got the word Feder's on every yard and insist on having Feder's, charged at 7 cts. At all Dry Goods Stores, or write to

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Positively worth \$12.00. This suit is made of French Covert in tan and all the new Spring Colorings, waist is handsomely tailored, has velvet collar and is lined with a very good grade of Serge Silk, new flaring skirt, open on the side and trimmed with buttons, is full four yards wide, well lined

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The dyes used in the famous Shawknit are of such fine quality, they produce colorings that are guaranteed not to fade or crock, and not affected by washing or even by foot dampness; only the most ex-

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In ordering, specify color and size wanted. Our Catalog, showing colors, gauges, and prices, Free.

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Different grades of linen-different prices-You pay only for material and workmanship







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**Engraved on Copper Plate** Latest Styles. Finest Papers Full set of samples on request

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We will engrave your monogram (two or three letters) in any one of five different styles, and furnish you two quires of finest quality WRITING PAPER (white or tinted), stamped with monogram, in a handsome box, with envelopes (not stamped).

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A HIGH-GRADE SHOE

Made of six different kinds of leather. On hygienic lasts. Twelve styles. Comfortable shoes, in shapes like your feet. Waterproof shoes for wet weather. Walking shoes for dry weather. Dress shoes for dress occasions.

Send Postal for Booklet FREE.

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SILK LINED JACKET

Jacket elegantly silk lined, skirt superbly finished; made from Lamb's Celebrated Fast Color All-wool fine Twilled Serge, equal every way to others' \$10 Suits. Choice of electric blue, navy blue or black colors.

SEND NO MONEY but send this advance, length of skirt (down front) from skirtband to bottom and we'll wyou to be proposed to

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### A Handsome and Modish DRESS SKIRT for Spring Wear for

Positively worth \$6.00

Made in all wool plaid in all the new Spring Colorings, circular cut, four yards wide, well lined and interlined and bound in velveteen or brush braid, back of skirt trimmed with buttons and loops of braid. \$6.00 would only be a reasonable price for it.

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A 53-page book (illustrated) describing CATHEDRAL ROUTE, Filgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson districts, will be mailed for three-cent stamp. Circulars describing HARWICH HOOK OF HOLLAND ROYAL MAIL ROUTE, only twinserew steamship line from England to Continental Europe, free, Great Eastern B'y of England, 362 Broadway, N. Y.

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couch. This represents a big relate

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# This Elegant Hartwell Turkish Arm Chair or Rocker

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Catalogue fr 

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIF-TY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHIL-DREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure an lask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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So simple a child can use them.

Cycle Vici No. 1.



Compact—outside measure-ment of camera, which takes 4 x 5 pictures, is 5½ inches by 6 inches by 4½ inches thick. This camera has water-proof cover, Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Vici Safety Shutter and Exten-sion Cone Bellows, Leather Carrying Case accompanies

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Compact—outside measurement 5 x 6 inches by 1% inches thick. Makes picture 4 x 5 inches.

This camera has single Achromatic Lens, self focusing from six feet upward. It is covered with leather and finished with mahogany.

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Adjustable Automatic Tripod, will fit any camera. All dealers have them. Insist on seeing it.

Send 2-cent stamp for Catalogue.

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By the Kodak system

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Circulars at Agencies, or sent by mail, giving full information and list of prizes. Catalogue FREE.

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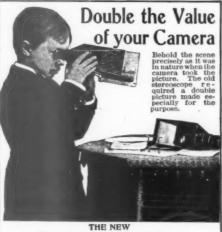


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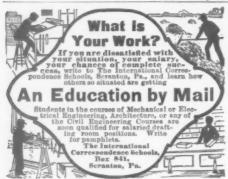
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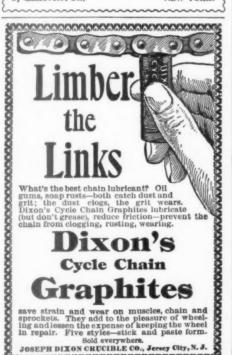


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Four-year-old French prune orchard at Maywood Colony. No irrigation. Note size and symmetry of trees; also thorough tilth of soil. [10.A] 10.A] 10.A

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# Maywood Colony No. 14

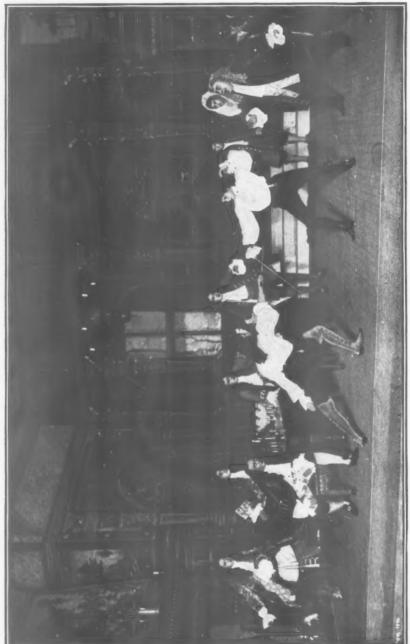
This is a tract of choice fruit land—level, clear, fertile and adapted to all varieties of fruit. It comprises our fourteenth contiguous subdivision; contains 48 10-acre lots; borders on the Southern Pacific Railway, and is exactly 2 miles south of the town of CORNING. As will be seen by the accompanying plat, each lot contains 10 acres, and is graded at \$500, or \$50 per acre. These lots we offer in whole, half or quarter sizes, and on the following easy terms:

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	8500 10.A	1 500	2 3500 10.A	1 8500		\$500/1/	1 8500 10.A.		8500	DUTHER OUTHER

In California the orchard planting season extends over Jan., Feb. and Mar., so it is now too late to start an orchard this year. But it is not too late, nor is it too early, to secure good fruit land, and begin to arrange for planting in Jan., 1900. Above figures and terms tell you all about securing the land. Now, you want to know just what it will cost you to have this land planted to peaches, pears, prunes, apricots, almonds, figs, grapes or other fruits; and what it will cost to have the trees properly cared for year after year. Well, to furnish 90 good trees to the acre, properly plant, prune and care for same for the first year will cost you exactly \$35.00. To acres costs \$350. The cost of properly cultivating and pruning this orchard for each year after the first is exactly \$12.50 per acre or \$125 on a 10 acre basis. After three years these orchards pay their own way, and earn for the owner a profit of from 25 to 100 per cent. a year. There are other sections in California in which the soil and climate are as good and pleasant as at Maywood, but nowhere else in that big state is there in existence a local working plan so perfect as that at Maywood. The Maywood Colonies Fruit Association, incorporated, composed of resident colonists, makes it possible for the business or professional man or woman to buy land and develop a perfect orchard at but a fraction of the cost of what they could afford to put in their own time for. This Association harvests crops in the most approved manner and disposes of same to best advantage. Hundreds of Eastern people are taking advantage of this proposition. It's a good plan by which to provide a pleasant place to go to in after years. You may be well, and doing well where you are, but something might occur to make it expedient to live in a pleasant, healthful place like California. By our plan you can, at but little cost, have a home place developed. True, no one will make a fortune of a 10-acre lot, but such a place will afford a home as pleasant, if not more so, than a man

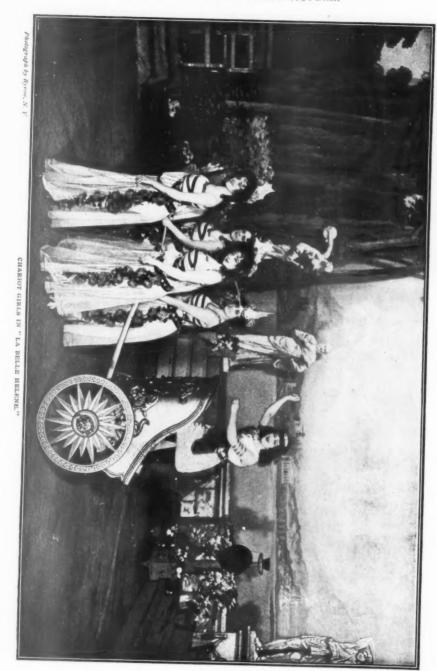


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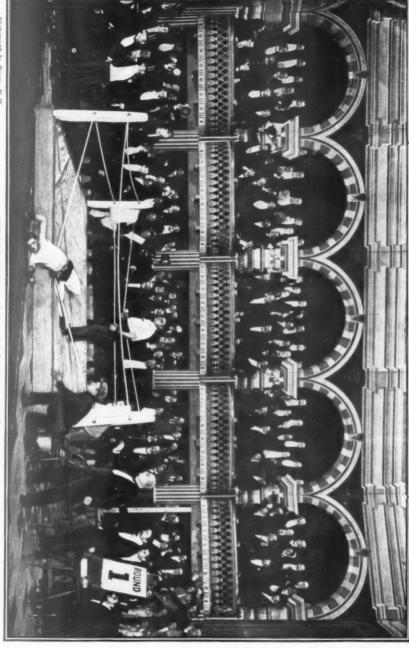




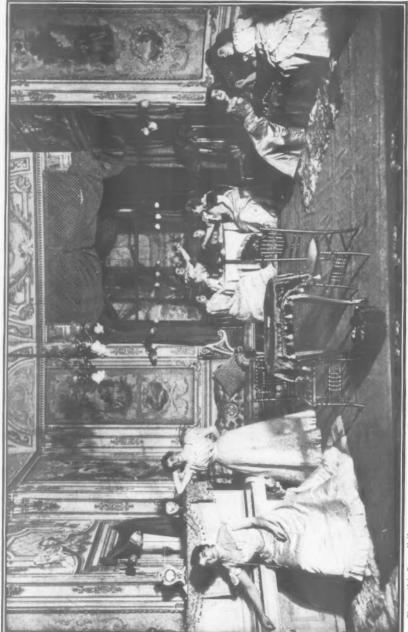
Photograph by Ryran N V BEATRIX AND RODERIGO IN "THE TERMAGANT."

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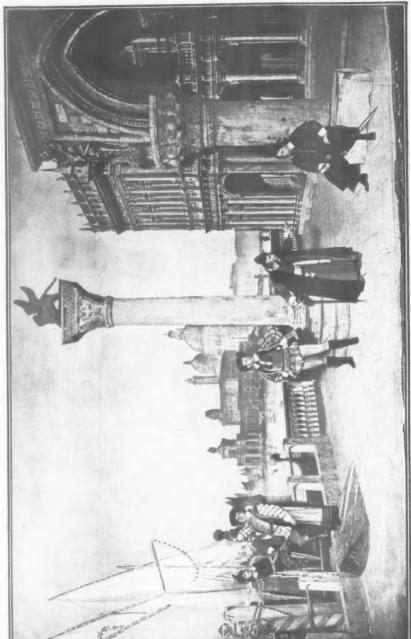


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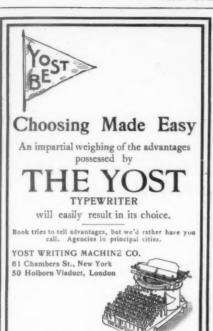
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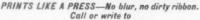
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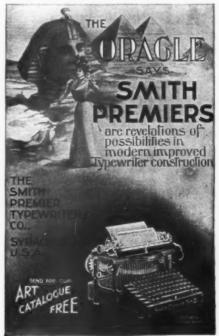




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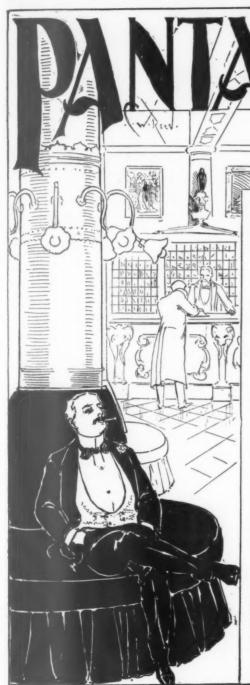
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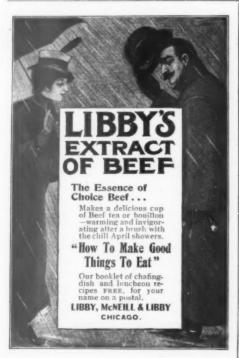
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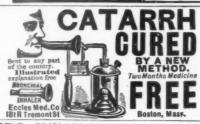
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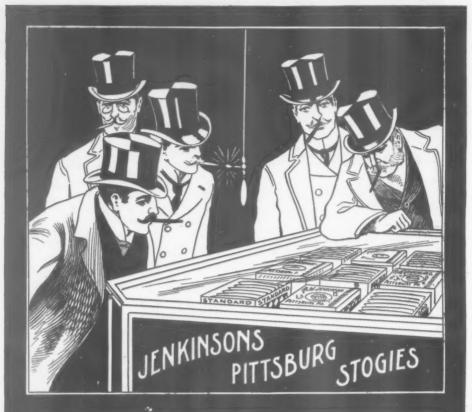
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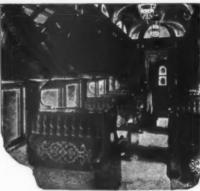
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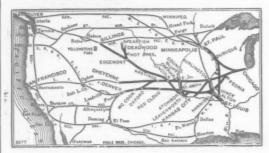
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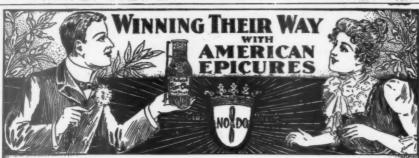
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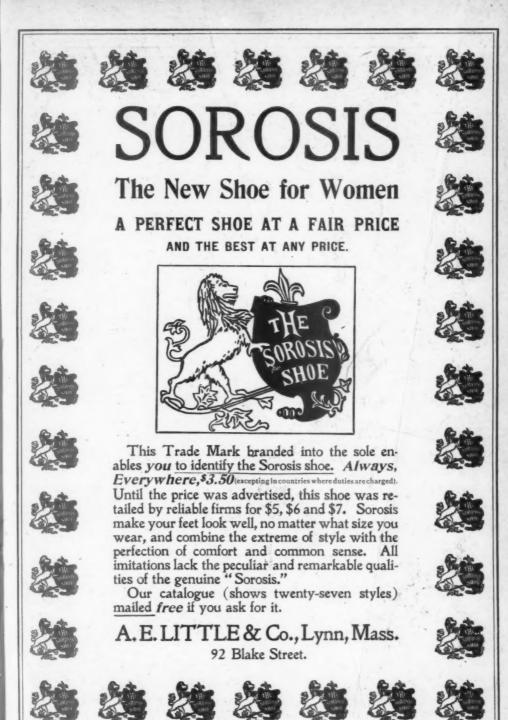
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